THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 366.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876;—NISAN 6, 5636. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 92, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W., the wife of J. I. SOLOMON, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 10, Spencer-street, the wife of HENRY P. ISAAC, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 33, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, the wife of RALPH MOSS, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at 88, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park, the wife of GEORGE DE PINNA, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 82, Ockendon-road, N., the wife of Mr. PHILIP COHEN, of 20, Bridge-street, Cambridge, of a son.

On the 27th inst., at 44, Elizabeth-street, Cheetham, Manchester, the wife of L. A. COHEN, of a son.

On the 29th inst., at 21, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park, N., the wife of FREDERICK JACOBS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at Molynieux House, Wolverhampton, JONAS, second son of MARCUS GORDON, Esq., to REBECCA, younger daughter of SIMON AARON, Esq., both of Wolverhampton.—No cards.

On the 23rd inst., at Willis's Rooms, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, assisted by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, MONTAGUE DAVIS, eldest son of Joseph Davis, Esq., of 51, Tavistock-square, to ADA, third daughter of EDWARD MOSS, Esq., of 78, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park.

On the 29th inst., at the Great Synagogue, by the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, assisted by the Revs. M. Hast and S. M. Gollancz, JOHN, eldest son of S. JACOBS, Esq., of 184, St. George-street, E., to JANE, youngest daughter of S. FREEDMAN, Esq., of 3, Westbourne Crescent, Cardiff.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at New Cut, Bristol, Mr. SIMON SOLOMON, aged 62.

On the 25th inst., at 3, Church-row, Stepney Green, after a long and painful illness, LEWIS MINDEN, son of the late Emanuel Minden and brother of Mrs. S. Lazarus, of Cambridge Heath, aged 49.

On the 26th inst., at his residence, 78, Oakley-road, Islington, SAMUEL SOLOMON, of 37, Duke-street, Aldgate, aged 72. Forty years Secretary of the Jews' Hospital, Norwood.

On the 28th inst., at 46, Beresford-road, Canonbury, HENRIETTA, the beloved daughter of Mr. G. A. ROZELAAR, aged 2 years. Deeply lamented by her sorrowing parents.

On the 28th inst., at her residence, 538, New Oxford street, Miss CATHERINE WALTER, aged 72. Deeply lamented. God rest her soul!

On the 28th inst., at The Mount, Handsworth, Birmingham, after a short illness of congestion of the brain, ANNIE, the beloved wife of ALFRED JACOB, aged 24 years.

On the 28th inst., at 9, Emanuel's-buildings, Wellclose-square, SARAH, relict of MOSES MYERS (mother of Mr. I. M. Myers), aged 85.—ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה.

On the 29th inst., at his residence, 4, Bury-street, E.C., M. B. SIMMONS, aged 58 years. ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה.

MR. N. VAN FLYMAN, of 8, Cable-street, Whitechapel, returns THANKS for kind visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late beloved mother, Esther Van Flyman, of S. Bosch, Holland.

MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG returns THANKS for the kind sympathy of her friends during her week of mourning for her beloved mother, the late Mrs. Amelia Moss, of Portsea.—Lorne House, 5, Portsdown-road North, W.

MRS. NEUMEGEN wishes to return sincere THANKS to her many kind friends for the Testimonial presented to her in honour of her late lamented husband.—Gloucester House, Kew, March 26th, 1876.

MR. DAVID COHEN, of No. 22, Little Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, announces to his friends that the מצבה of his lamented son, the Rev. Joseph Cohen, will be SET on SUNDAY NEXT, April 2nd, at 4 o'clock, when and where their attendance is respectfully invited.

THE REV. M. L. COHEN returns his sincere THANKS to all the Members of the Princes-street Synagogue (נדבת חברת), for their kindness in re-engaging him as Reader for the ensuing year.

J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.
Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END.
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.
Established over fifty years.

HARRIS and BARNETT, MONUMENTAL MASONS.
Works:—1A, BEAUMONT STREET, MILE END, E.
Headstones, Tombs and Monuments in all kinds of Stone and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs forwarded on application. Private residence, 3, Raven-row, Mile End Gate, E.
Mr. Harris was 18 years with Messrs. J. Samuel and Son.

בגדי קדש לכבוד ולתפארת

R. ABRAHAM and SONS, (Sons and Successors of the late VICTOR ABRAHAM),
Beg to notify to Jewish Congregations and to their Friends that they continue to SUPPLY EVERY REQUISITE for SYNAGOGUE ADORNMENT and Religious Requirement for which their establishment has so long been celebrated.
Among these may be mentioned the פרוכת, Curtains for the Ark; מכסות, Mantles for ספרים; חפות, Marriage Canopies; also טלתים Scarves, &c., plain or embroidered in Gold or Silk, in chaste and artistic style.
Designs and Estimates submitted on application to R. Abraham and Sons, Naval and Military Embroiderers, &c., Contractors to Her Majesty's Government, 5, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, W.
N.B.—Masonic Aprons, Jewels and Regalia in every degree, wholesale and Retail. Lodges and Chapters fitted up.

WEST METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL FOR MIDDLE CLASS PUPILS.
96, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
General Subjects of Instruction:—Hebrew, English, in all its branches, Free-hand, Model Geometrical Drawing.
Terms, £3 3s. and £4 4s. per annum, respectively in the lower and upper divisions.
French, German, Shorthand, Water Colour Painting and Crayon Drawing are taught by well-known Professors, at a charge of Seven Shillings per quarter for each subject.
Instruction in the Pianoforte is given, the fee being a guinea and a half per quarter.
For detailed prospectus and further particulars apply to the Principal at the School.
HERBERT G. LOUSADA, Hon. Sec.

BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF שחיטה

WANTED, an INVESTIGATING OFFICER, who will be required to devote his whole time to the service of this Board. He must possess a practical knowledge of שחיטה and the duties of a secretary. Salary £150 to £200 per annum, according to qualifications. Applications, stating age, qualifications, previous occupation and references, must be forwarded on or before the 6th of April, to the undersigned.
By order, JACOB J. HYAM, Secretary, pro tem
Vestry Room, Bevis Marks, London, 20th Adar, 5636—16th March, 1876.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWISH POOR.
13, DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, E.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd of April, at the JEWS' INFANT SCHOOL, Commercial-street, E., Alderman Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS in the chair, for the purpose of enlisting more extended support to the above Institution; and to appoint a District Canvassing Committee.
The following gentlemen are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings: Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., Serjeant Simon, M.P., Arthur Cohen, Esq., Q.C., Lionel L. Cohen, Esq., Henry A. Isaacs, Esq., E. Alex, Esq., F. D. Mocatta, Esq., and A. E. Sydney, Esq.
The attendance of the public is earnestly invited.
Chair to be taken at 7·30 p.m. precisely.
By order, S. LANDESHUT, Sec.
March 30th, 5636—1876.

חברת מעז לאביונים
SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING THE AGED NEEDY,
By Pensioning of Indigent Members of the Jewish Faith who shall have attained the Age of Sixty Years.
Established, A.M., 5589.

THE Committee of the above Society Hereby Give Notice of VACANCIES for PENSIONERS, to receive the Bounty of this Charity, namely—Thirteen Pounds per ann. for Life.
Persons desirous of becoming candidates must apply for forms of Petition to Mr. Jno. Hyams, Assistant Secretary and Collector, 5, Duke-street, Aldgate, which must be properly filled up and returned to him on or before the 26th day of April next.
By order,
MAURICE H. LEVIRTON, Hon. Sec.

FREE LECTURES TO JEWISH WORKING MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE ELEVENTH LECTURE of the Session will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, April 2nd, 1876, by F. D. MOCATTA, Esq., at the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, E., ENTITLED:
"THE JEWS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AND THE INQUISITION."
Doors open at 7·30. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Children under 13 years not admitted, unless under the charge of grown-up persons.
ADMISSION FREE.
LAWRENCE SAMUEL, Hon. Sec.
Entrance only in Wentworth-street.

PRINCES STREET SYNAGOGUE.
חברת נדבת חן

THE Executive of the above Synagogue respectfully inform the Jewish community that the Rev. M. L. COHEN will be RE-INSTATED in his capacity of Reader to the Synagogue for the ensuing year.
By order A. HEISER, Sec.
Nisan, 5636—1876.

PRINCES STREET SYNAGOGUE.
חברת נדבת חן

THE REV. B. SPIERS will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Synagogue on SATURDAY NEXT, שבת פרשת ויקרא, before the Additional Service.
By order, A. HEISER, Sec.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOL.
WANTED, TWO good TEACHERS for the above establishment. Apply by letter, to Mrs. Benj. Lindo, 6, Warrington Gardens, Maida Hill.

THE Treasurer of the Jews' Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the RECEIPT of a Legacy of £19 19s. from the Executors of the late Mr. Simon Magnus, Chatham; also the sum of £10 10s., per Mrs. Cowan, in memory of the late Mrs. A. Leveau. J. SALOMONS, Sec.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOLS.
THE ANNUAL BALL in aid of the funds of the above Institution will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, 9th May.
WALTER JOSEPHS, Hon. Sec.
18th February, 1876.

JONES' CONCENTRATED and REFINED CHOCOLATE POWDERS are THE BEST.
Sold in 1lb and ½lb. oval shaped canisters.

כשר על פסח
By Permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities.
MESSRS. WELFORD and SON, Warwick Farm Dairies, 78, Queen's-road, Bayswater, and Warwick-road, Maida Hill, W., will SUPPLY MILK daily during the ensuing Passover as heretofore. B. Vandersluis, Shomar. Messrs. Welford and Son beg to call attention to their new premises at Bayswater, where customers can have the milk milked into their own jugs. Cows milked expressly for the nursery and invalids

H. and S. JACOBS
GROCERS, CHEESEFACTORS, OIL MERCHANTS,
4, ST. JAMES PLACE, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

MANTEAUX from the first Houses in Paris.—Messrs. JAY have made for themselves every season original and exclusive designs for mantles. These are copied in London, and made up for various degrees of mourning. The French models not being for mourning, though of the most fashionable kind, are always sold at about half the price paid for them in Paris.
JAY'S.

BLACK COSTUMES,
2 guineas each,
with a sufficient quantity for Bodice unmade.
JAY'S.

GENUINE BLACK SILKS.—Wholesale Prices.—Messrs. JAY, being sorry to find, in the frequent piracy of their advertisements of black silks, that an inferior article to that which they offer is too frequently palmed upon the public, beg to assure all customers that their genuine BLACK SILKS, from 3s. 9d. per yard, cannot be matched for cheapness, either in the home or foreign silk markets.
JAY'S.

COMPARISON and PROOF. BLACK SILKS, full width, 3s. 9d. per yard, late 5s. 6d.; Black Silks, 5s. 3d., late 8s. 9d.; Black Silks, 5s. 9d., late 9s. 6d. Black Silks, patterns, &c. Messrs. JAY, having effected a large contract at Lyons for these silks, warranted by the manufacturer to be of excellent quality, invite special attention to this importation.
JAY'S.

FIVE-and-a-HALF-GUINEA BLACK SILK COSTUMES. ENGRAVING of Messrs. JAY'S 5½ guinea Costumes forwarded on application gratis. Also a pattern of the quality of Black Silk from which these costumes are made.
JAY'S.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, REGENT ST., W.

HASTINGS.—PASSOVER HOLYDAYS.—In consequence of having already been favoured with numerous applications from intending visitors during the Passover Holydays, the Misses JOSEPH, of No. 11, WELLINGTON-SQUARE, Hastings, beg to inform their friends and patrons that, in order to secure APARTMENTS and BOARD at their establishment during Passover, EARLY APPLICATION is necessary, so as to admit of suitable arrangements being made to ensure the comfort of all visitors.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of MICROSCOPES and APPARATUS.
Free, per post, on application.
MICROSCOPES,
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.
SPECTACLES.
WORKMEN ON THE PREMISES.
CHAS. COLLINS,
157, GREAT PORTLAND STREET LONDON, W.
(Corner of Weymouth-street.)

CARD.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS
GOODS and PARCELS DESPATCHED to all parts of the World at reasonable rates.
Passage tickets issued by all the American Steam Lines.
Apply to H. STARR and CO., 22, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., Or STAVELEY and CO., 1, The Temple, Liverpool.

COAL.
G. J. COCKERELL and CO., Coal and Coke Merchants to Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family. Central office, 13, Cornhill; West-end office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.
G. J. C. and Co. sell the BEST COALS at the LOWEST possible PRICES for Cash payment. See daily papers.

GRAND CAFÉ RESTAURANT DE PARIS, 74, Ludgate Hill, London, close to Ludgate Hill Station. The only real French establishment in the City. Ladies' Dining Room up-stairs. Kosher Dinners will be undertaken for not less than twenty persons.—M. BUMSEL, Proprietor.

PASSOVER RELIEF FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUP KITCHEN.

Patrons.

Rev. Dr. ADLER. | Rev. Dr. ARTOM.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the distribution of Passover Relief will take place at the Soup Kitchen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 6th April, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Committee will feel gratified by the visit of any persons interested in the Charity.

The President and Committee acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following DONATIONS:

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild & Sons	£52	10	0
Messrs. Stern Brothers	5	5	0
Baron de Worms, per Rev. A. L. Green	5	5	0
A Friend	5	0	0
Mr. H. L. Beddington	2	2	0
Mr. Louis Cohen	2	2	0
Mrs. B. Halford	2	2	0
Mr. Aaron de Pass	2	0	0
Messrs. Faudel, Phillips and Sons	2	0	0
Mrs. E. H. Beddington	1	1	0
Mr. J. Joseph, Maida Vale	1	1	0
Mr. M. A. Moses, Southampton, in memory of the late Mrs. M. C. Moses	1	1	0
Lady Salomons	1	1	0
Mrs. Waley, Wimpole-street	1	0	0
Mr. Woolf, per Mr. H. Ansell	0	10	0

Collected by Mr. D. Jameson, President.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. M. Merton	£2	2	0
Messrs. M. Woolf and Sons	1	1	0
Messrs. Hawkins and Sons	1	1	0
Mr. D. Jameson	1	1	0
Mr. B. Jameson	0	10	6
Miss Jameson	0	5	0
Miss G. Jameson	0	5	0
Mr. M. Harris	1	0	0
Mr. E. A. Jones	0	10	6
Mr. M. Myers	0	10	6
X. Y. Z.	0	10	0
Mr. A. Albu	0	5	0
Mr. Abm. Brasch	0	5	0
Mr. Alexander Isaacs	0	5	0
	£9	11	6

Collected by Mr. Saml. Levy, Vice-President.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Wm. Sheppard	£0	10	0
Mr. Saml. Levy	1	1	0
Mr. S. Simons	1	1	0
Mrs S. Simons	0	10	6
A Lady Friend	0	10	6
Mr. H. Morris	0	10	6
Mr. Israel Woolf	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Magnus	0	10	6
Mr. H. Magnus	0	10	6
Mr. E. Berg	0	10	6
Mr. Chas. Koski	0	10	6
Mr. Robinson	0	10	6
Mr. A. Cohen, Upper Bedford-pl.	1	1	0
	£8	7	6

Collected by Miss Adler, 16, Finsbury-square

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Dr. Adler	£1	0	0
Mrs. Adler	1	0	0
Dr. Sutro	1	1	0
Mrs. Epstein	0	10	0
Mr. I. Pick	1	1	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Miss Adler	0	3	0
Master Adler	0	2	6
Miss Rebecca Adler	0	1	6
Van Gelder	0	1	0
	£5	2	6

Collected by Miss A. Boas, 27, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. M. Boas	£2	2	0
Mrs. Marcus Pool	1	1	0
Mr. A. Auerhaan	1	1	0
Mr. Sol. Moses	1	1	0
Mr. George Prince	1	1	0
Mr. J. Jonas	1	1	0
A. E.	1	1	0
Mr. Moss Emanuel	1	1	0
Mr. L. H. Phillips, C.C.	1	1	0
Messrs. Benda and Benjamin	1	1	0
Mr. D. Tallerman	1	1	0
Mr. Alfred Isaacs	1	1	0
Mr. M. Manus, Treasurer	1	1	0
Mr. M. Wolff	1	1	0
Mr. M. Silver	0	10	6
Mr. S. Jacobs, Grosvenor-road	0	10	6
Mrs. S. Rains	0	10	6
Mrs. F. Louissor	0	10	6
Mrs. Joseph Raphael	0	10	6
The Misses Hart	0	10	6
Mrs. M. Rozelaar	0	10	6
Mr. Raphael Lazarus	0	10	6
Mr. W. Flatau	0	10	6
Mr. H. Solomon, C.C.	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Lialter	0	10	6
Miss Phœbe Isaacs	0	10	6
Mr. M. Horwitz	0	10	6
Mrs. P. Leuw	0	10	6
Mrs. Marcus Leuw	0	10	6
Mr. S. Boas, jr.	0	10	6
Mrs. Simeon Boas	0	10	6
Mr. A. Flatau	0	10	6
Mrs. J. Magnus	0	10	6
Mrs. H. Magnus	0	10	6
Mrs. S. Hess	0	10	6
E. D.	0	10	6
A., in memoriam of his father	0	10	6
Mr. Z. Schraal	0	5	0
Mr. S. de Leuw	0	5	0
Mr. Levy Groenwoud	0	5	0
Rev. S. Levy	0	5	0
Mr. D. Marks, Newcastle	0	5	0
Mr. M. Hess	0	5	0
Mr. Cohen	£0	5	0
Mr. B. Van Staveren	0	5	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Miss Annie Boas	0	10	6
	£30	9	6

Collected by Miss Joseph, 47, Bedford-square

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Louis Nathan	£5	0	0
Mr. David Cohen	2	2	0
Messrs. Jonas Brothers	2	2	0
Mr. M. Joseph	2	2	0
Mrs. M. Joseph	1	1	0
Mrs. David Hyam	2	0	0
Mrs. Samuel Cohen	1	1	0
Mrs. A. H. Hart	1	1	0
Mr. Melbourne Hart	1	1	0
Mrs. Lumley	1	1	0
Mr. William Lumley	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Lumley	1	1	0
Mr. Louis Lumley, Torrington-sq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Edward Moss	1	1	0
Mrs. David Moss	1	1	0
Mr. Sidney Merton	1	1	0
Mr. Louis A. Nathan	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs Edward Nathan	1	0	0
Mrs. Elias	1	0	0
Mr. Elias Benjamin	0	10	6
Mr. Louis D. Cohen	0	10	6
Mrs. Louis Joseph	0	10	6
R. J.	0	10	6
Mrs. Michael Hallenstein	0	10	6
Miss Joseph	0	10	6
Mrs. Alfred Moses	0	10	6
Mrs. Charles Montagu	0	10	6
Miss Katie Moss	0	10	6
Mr. Alfred D. Moss	0	10	6
C. D. M.	0	10	6
Mrs. A. I. Nathan	0	10	6
Mr. N. Alfred Nathan	0	10	6
Mrs. Lewis Nathan	0	10	6
Mrs. W. Harris	0	10	0
Mrs. Feldheim	0	10	0
Mr. Jerrold N. Joseph	0	10	0
Mrs. Robert Lumley	0	5	0
Mrs. Edward Lumley	0	5	0
Miss Blanche R. Moses	0	5	0
Miss Ray Moses	0	5	0
Mr. Edward I. Woolf	0	5	0
	£38	0	0

Collected by Miss Joseph, 2 Sutherland-crescent, Maida-hill.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph	£2	2	0
Mrs. Hannah Myers	2	0	0
Mr. Josephus B. Joseph	1	1	0
Mr. Lionel Cohen	1	1	0
Messrs. Defries and Sons	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Samuel	1	1	0
Mrs. Wolf Myers	1	1	0
Mrs. B. S. Cohen	1	1	0
Mrs. S. A. Cohen	0	10	0
Mrs. L. P. M. and Children	0	10	6
Mr. Maurice Gabriel	0	10	6
Mr. Lionel B. Joseph	0	10	0
Mr. Hermann Myers	0	10	6
Laury, in memoriam	0	10	6
Mr. Alexander Jacob	0	10	6
J. M.	0	10	0
Mrs. Leon Benham	0	10	6
Mrs. Michael Samuel	0	10	6
Mrs. Moses Cohen	0	10	0
Mr. Moses Cohen	0	10	0
Miss Joseph	0	10	6
M. S.	0	10	0
Mrs. Lewin Levin	0	10	6
From School-girls'	0	10	6
Mrs. Henry A. Cohen	0	5	0
J. A.	0	5	0
Mrs. Benjamin Joseph	0	5	0
Mrs. Julius Cohen	0	5	0
Mrs. Lawrence Abrahams	0	5	0
Mr. Adolphus Cohen	0	5	0
Mrs. J. M. Joseph	0	2	6
Miss Emma Mosely	0	2	6
Miss Judith Cohen	0	2	6
Miss Hinda Cohen	0	2	6
Mr. J. P. Joseph	0	2	6
Mr. Henry Moss Jacob	0	1	0
	£21	17	6

Collected by Miss Lazarus, 38, Tavistock-sq.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Lewis Lazarus	£1	1	0
Mr. A. L. Lazarus	1	1	0
Mr. Simeon Lazarus	1	1	0
Messrs. S. L. Miers and Son	1	1	0
Mr. Lawrance D. Phillips	1	1	0
Mr. Morris Davis	1	1	0
Mr. Moss Isaacs	1	1	0
Mrs. J. Solomon	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Lazarus	1	1	0
Mr. Jas. F. Cohen	1	1	0
Messrs. J. Lezard and Son	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Harris	1	1	0
Messrs. E. Wolff and Son	1	0	0
Mrs. L. Lazarus	0	10	6
Prize from a Spelling Bee	0	10	6
Mr. Abm. H. Lazarus	0	10	6
Mrs. S. A. Phillips	0	10	6
Mr. M. Hart	0	10	6
Mrs. A. L. Lazarus	0	10	6
Mr. S. Abraham	0	10	6
Mrs. J. M. Isaacs	0	10	6
Mr. H. S. Harris	0	10	6
Mr. E. Salaman	0	10	6
Mrs. B. W. Aaron	0	10	0
Mrs. M. Simeon	0	10	0
Anonymous	0	10	0
Mrs. S. L. Miers	0	10	0
Mrs. H. Isaacs	0	10	0
Mrs. E. Jessel	0	10	0
Mr. Saml. Davis	0	10	0
Mr. Percy H. Phillips	0	10	0
Mrs. N. Davis	0	10	0
Mrs. F. Lawrence	0	10	0
Mr. David Hart	0	10	0
Miss Lazarus	0	10	
Messrs. H. and E. Lazarus	£0	10	0
Mr. Morris Cantor	0	5	0
Mrs. M. Silverston	0	5	0
Mr. Abm. Cohen	0	5	0
Mr. Mark D. Davis	0	5	0
Mrs. D. Davis	0	5	0
Mrs. J. Pyke	0	5	0
Mrs. L. Solomon	0	5	0
Miss J. Lazarus	0	5	0
Mrs. G. Hudson	0	2	6
	£27	9	6

Collected by Miss Pool, 92, Grosvenor-road.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.	£3	3	0
Mr. S. Montagu	5	5	0
Mr. J. M. Montefiore	5	0	0
Mr. N. Montefiore	3	0	0
Mr. M. Castello	2	2	0
Mr. M. da Costa Andrade	2	2	0
Mr. E. Foligno	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Harris	1	1	0
Mr. M. Benoliel	1	1	0
Mr. D. Castello	1	1	0
Mr. J. Brandon	1	1	0
Mr. M. A. Spyer, Amsterdam	1	1	0
Mr. John Hill	1	1	0
Mr. Salomon Pool	1	1	0
Mrs. Salomon Pool	1	1	0
Mr. Eleazer S. Pool	0	10	6
Mr. A. Oppenheimer	0	10	6
Mrs. Henry Nathan	0	10	6
Mr. J. Jacobs	0	10	6
Mrs. Justus Bronkhorst	0	10	0
Mrs. D. Natali	0	10	0
Mr. A. J. Natali	0	10	0
A Friend from Canada	0	10	0
Mr. D. S. De Heer	0	10	0
Mr. M. Bosman	0	5	0
Mr. A. Lavenburg	0	5	0
Mr. H. Greenwood	0	5	0
Mr. I. S. Van Nierop	0	5	0
Mr. A. Low	0	5	0
Mr. S. M. Wolfsberger	0	5	0
Mr. L. De Vries	0	5	0
Mr. S. Rodrigues	0	5	0
Mr. G. de Pinna	0	5	0
Mr. L. A. Britton	0	5	0
Ted	0	5	0
K. S.	0	5	0
Mr. B. Van Shaten	0	4	0
E. M. P.	0	3	0
C. H.	0	3	0
Jimmie	0	2	6
Cordelia	0	2	6
Mr. E. Oppenheim	0	2	6
N. N.	0	2	6
L. H.	0	2	6
Mr. R. Newton	0	2	6
Mr. J. Haddas	0	2	6
J. D. L.	0	2	6
Mr. S. Lagner	0	2	6
Mr. B. D. Lagner	0	2	6
Mr. E. Van Delden	0	2	6
Harry	0	2	6
A. P.	0	2	6
Sundry small donations	0	9	6
Miss Eliza Pool	0	10	0
	£40	0	0

Collected by Rev. S. J. Roco.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. David de Pass	£2	2	0
Mr. John Brandon	1	1	0
Mr. A. Jessurun	0	10	6
	£3	13	6

Collected by Miss Katie Samuel, 15, Sutherland-gardens.

	£	s.	d.
E. and S.	£2	2	0
Mr. John Hart	0	10	0
Mrs. Godfrey	0	10	6
Mr. R. W. Myers	0	10	0
A few Friends	0	12	6
	£4	5	0

Per Jewish Chronicle.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Jewell, Jersey	£0	10	0
Mr. A. Abrahams	0	10	0
	£1	0	0

J. SALOMONS, Sec.

MERTHYR TYDVIL HEBREW CONGREGATION.

NEW SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOLS.

THE Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge the following DONATIONS:—

Per Rev. A. L. Green.

	£	s.	d.
Baron de Rothschild	£200	0	0
Rev. A. L. Green	5	0	0
Baron de Worms	5	5	0
Gabriel B. Worms, Esq.	5	5	0

Further donations will be thankfully received by Mr. D. Hart, Cannon-street, Aberdare; G. Freedman, Esq., Victoria-street, Dowlais; M. Goodman, Esq., Victoria-street, Merthyr; S. Harris, Esq., 154, Houndsditch, London; Rev. Dr. H. Adler, 94, Richmond-road, Westbourne-park.

TO THE JEWISH INHABITANTS OF ISLINGTON AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

A Preliminary Committee having been formed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency and practicability of establishing JEWISH SCHOOLS in the North of London, parents, guardians and others interested in this movement are hereby requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Rev. Isidore Harris, North London Synagogue, Thornhill-road, N.

חברת הכנסת אורחים לשבת ויום טוב SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING POOR STRANGERS WITH MEALS ON SABBATHS AND FESTIVALS.

Patron—The Rev. Dr. ADLER.

THIS very excellent charity has been in existence nearly seven years, and has provided three meals on every Sabbath to a considerable number of necessitous persons. Those of our brethren who know how to appreciate the מצוה of הכנסת אורחים, but who have not the opportunity of carrying it out themselves will, it is hoped, support with pleasure a society which has for its object so benevolent an injunction of our sacred faith. The Committee of Management are very anxious to make ample provision during the ensuing פסח, and to extend the sphere of the Society's operations to as many deserving persons as possible.

The managers earnestly APPEAL for support, so as to enable them to meet the demands made upon them.

The following contributions are thankfully received:—

Per S. Goldhill, Esq., President.

	£	s.	d.
Leon Solomons, Esq., Dawlish	£1	1	0
A. Souhami, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. S. A. Keyser	0	10	6
E. Levin, Esq.	0	10	6
M. L. Levin, Esq.	0	10	0
J. Solomon, Esq.	0	10	0
Messrs. Felsenstein Bros.	0	5	0
Isaac Levene, Esq.	0	5	0

Per S. Risch, Esq., Vice-President.

	£	s.	d.
In Memoriam of the late Mrs. Julia Symons, of Hull	£0	10	6
B. Symons, Esq.	0	10	6
Joseph Asher, Esq.	0	10	6
A. Solomon, Esq.	0	10	6
— Kutner, Esq.	0	10	6
Friends	0	13	0
L. Franklin, Esq.	0	5	0
M. C.	0	5	0
Joseph Magnus, Esq.	0	5	0
Henry Magnus Esq.	0	5	0
E. Cohnrich, Esq.	0	5	0
M. Speigel, Esq.	0	5	0
Dr. Wiess	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Miss Jameson	0	5	0
Miss G. Jameson	0	5	0

Per B. Jameson, Esq.

	£	s.	d.
E. M. Merton, Esq.	£1	1	0
Miss Judith Cohen	0	10	0
M. Myers, Esq.	0	10	6
X. Y. Z.	0	5	0
D. Jameson, Esq.	0	5	0
B. Jameson, Esq.	0	5	0

Per Rev. A. Barnett.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. P. and S. Beyfus	£2	2	0

Per Rev. B. Spiers.

	£	s.	d.
David Cohen, Esq.	£1	1	0
L. N. H. Nathan, Esq.	1	1	0
David Benjamin, Esq.	0	10	6
Sydney Myer, Esq., Hereford	0	10	0
Henry Joseph, Esq.	0	10	0
Mrs. S. Cohen	1	1	0
L. Lion, Esq.	0	5	0
Michel Lion, Esq.	0	5	0
M. Spiers, Esq.	0	5	0
L. D. Cohen, Esq.	0	5	0
H. D. C.	0	2	6
A Friend	0	5	0

Per A. Robinson, Esq.

	£	s.	d.
M. Beddington, Esq.	£1	1	0
Alfred Beddington, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. M. and S. Hyam	0	10	6
J. Davidson, Esq.	0	10	6

Per Jewish Chronicle.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Jewell, Jersey	£0	10	0
Mrs. Jacobs, Sheerness	0	10	0
Miss Elizabeth Jacobs	0	5	0
Master Isaac Jacobs	0	5	0

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. S. Goldhill, President, 17, Houndsditch; Mr. S. Risch, Vice-President, 50, Great Prescot-street, E.; Mr. S. Moses, Sub-Treasurer, 5, Commercial-street, E.; Rev. A. Levy, Smith's Buildings, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; Rev. A. Barnett, Great St. Helens', Bishopsgate; Rev. B. Spiers, 18, Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, W.; Rev. D. Piza, 2, Henage-lane, Bevis Marks E.C.; Rev. S. Levy, 17, Bury-street, E.C.; Mr. E. Berg, 23, Houndsditch, E.; Mr. I. Cowan, 11, Approach-road, Victoria-park; Mr. L. Groenewoud, 117, Leman street, E.; Mr. B. Jameson, 84, Mansell-street, E.; and at the office of the Jewish Chronicle.

WEST METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL FOR MIDDLE CLASS PUPILS.

26, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Established 1845.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place at the School on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock precisely.

HERBERT G. LOUSADA.
Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY for the RELIEF of the AGED NEEDY.—Erratum in list of Donations advertised on the 17th inst: Annual Subscription, per Samuel P. Solomon, for L. A. Solomon, Esq., £1 1s., read Messrs. L. and A. Solomon, £1 1s.

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOLS.

APPEAL.

THE Members of the above Congregation having secured an eligible and very advantageous plot of ground on Mildmay Road, earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public in their endeavours to erect a suitable Synagogue and School premises. The temporary building in which Divine Service is at present performed, and which is quite inadequate to the requirements of the neighbourhood, was secured by a few gentlemen about two years since. Finding, however, that there are more than one hundred families in the immediate vicinity, the majority of whom reside nearly two miles (and many more than three) from any synagogue, the members are fully aware of the absolute necessity which exists for a House of Prayer and a School for religious instruction where there are sufficient persons ready and able to support the same, if the first difficulty of erecting the building be surmounted. The members of the congregation having before them the fact that very many families (especially the younger branches) are unable to attend any synagogue in consequence of the great distance therefrom, hope to be enabled to erect a permanent House of Worship which, when erected, shall become a constituent synagogue of the United Synagogue. The estimated cost of erecting the building is £3,500, and in placing the present Appeal before the public, the members are assured that the Holy cause in which they are pleading will be sufficient to enlist the aid and response of their generous brethren, to whom a deserving and needful application is never presented in vain.

The first list of donations (some of which have already been received) will shortly appear.

Donations are earnestly solicited and will be received by

Elias Cohen, Esq., President, 22, Darnley-road, Hackney; and 19 and 21, Sun-street, E.C.

S. Goldman, Esq., Vice-President, 8, Ockendon-road, Islington, N.

M. A. Rozelaar, Esq., Treasurer, 61, Beresford-road, Canonbury, N.

M. Manus, Esq., 30, Clephane-road, N.

Lemon Levy, Esq., 15, Mildmay-park, N.

P. Leuw, Esq., 24, Clephane-road, N.

S. Boas, Esq., 80, Grosvenor-road, N.

J. Van Den Beigh, 112, Graham-road, Dalston

J. Rozelaar, Esq., 46, Beresford road, Canonbury, N.

M. Cohen, Esq., 16, Eleanor road, Hackney.

S. Trenner, Esq., 37, Cowper-road, South Hornsey.

J. Davidson, Esq., 19, Northampton-park, N.

M. J. Winkel, Esq., 64, Grosvenor-road, N.

J. Chapman, Esq., 28, Almorah-road, Islington, N.

M. Van Thal, Esq., 63, Marquess-road, N.

J. Ornstein, Esq., 37, Harkham-road, Albion-road, Stoke Newington.

In addition to the above named local committee, the following influential gentlemen have kindly consented to lend their co-operation and support to the undertaking and to receive donations towards the same.

Rev. Dr. Artom, 20, City-road, E.C.

Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, 94, Richmond-road, W.

Rev. B. H. Ascher, 34, Grosvenor-road, N.

Ellis Franklin, Esq., 60, Old Broad-st., E.C.

A. H. Moses, Esq., Fenchurch House, Fenchurch street, E.C.

F. D. Mocatta, Esq., 9, Connaught-place, W.

Charles Samuel, Esq., Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Lewis Emanuel, Esq., 36, Finsbury circus, E.C.

N. S. Joseph, Esq., 35, Coleman-street, E.C.

M. H. Benjamin, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

A. Aria, Esq., Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. (Bankers), 60, Old Broad street.

Cheques to be crossed, Samuel Montagu & Co. P.O. Orders payable to M. A. Rozelaar, Esq., Treasurer.

M. H. MYERS, Hon. Sec.
99, Englefield-road, N.

JEWISH SCHOLARS' LIFE BOAT FUND.

PATRONESS:
Baroness Meyer de Rothschild.
TRUSTEES:
M. H. Benjamin, Esq. | Joseph Sebag, Esq.
TREASURER:
Isidore Spielman, Esq.

THE Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following DONATIONS:—

	£	s.	d.
Borough Jewish Schools, collected by Girls' Committee	£3	15	6
Ditto, Boys' Committee, 2nd instalment	1	17	5
Samuel Levy, Junr., Esq., collected by	1	12	0
Sir Benjamin Phillips, per D. Pick, Junr., Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. B. H. Ascher	0	10	6
S. Hess, Junr., Esq.	0	5	0
Jews' Free School, collected at ...	0	3	0

SPECIAL NOTICE.—As the Fund is about to be handed over to the National Life Boat Institution, it is earnestly requested that all outstanding collections be at once sent in.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Hon. Sec.
University College, W.C.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOL.

THE Committee of the above School acknowledge, with many THANKS, the following amounts:

SECOND LIST.

Annual Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Baron and Baroness Menasce ...	£10	10	0
Mrs. Joseph Andradé	2	2	0
Mrs. John Banister	1	1	0
Mrs. Henry L. Cohen	1	1	0
Coleman Defries, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Andrew Isaac	1	1	0
Mrs. Jessurun...	1	1	0
Miss Louisa Jessurun	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Mocatta	1	1	0
Mrs. Nahon	1	1	0
Mrs. Sebag	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Wiener	1	1	0
E. H. Lindo, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. E. Souhami	0	10	6

Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Sir M. Montefiore, Bart.	£20	0	0
Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co... ...	15	15	0
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.	5	0	0
N. Montefiore, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Gubbay	3	0	0
Ellis A. Franklin, Esq.	2	2	0
J. Q. Henriques Esq.	2	2	0
Joseph Sebag, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. M. Wiener	2	2	0
Miss Helen Montefiore	1	1	0
J. Bush, Esq....	1	1	0
Coleman Defries, Esq.	1	1	0
Lewis Emanuel, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. M. S. Keyser	1	1	0
Henry Solomon, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. P. Magnus	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Souhami	0	10	6
Edward Lee, Esq.	0	10	0
Three Friends...	0	7	6
Henry Harris, Esq.	0	5	0
Miss Esther Pinto	0	5	0

Further donations and subscriptions will be thankfully accepted by any of the Committee; or by Mrs. Benjn. Lindo, 6, Warrington Gardens, Maida Hill.

JEWS' COLLEGE.

10, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.
President—Rev. Dr. ADLER, Chief Rabbi.
Vice-President—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors and Subscribers of Jews' College will be held at the COLLEGE, on MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd of April, at Seven p.m.

The public DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place the same evening, at 7·30 p.m.

The Rev. CHIEF RABBI will preside.

By order,
HENRY H. HYAMS, Sec.

WESTMINSTER JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.

60, GREEK STREET, SOHO, W.

WANTED, immediately, for the above institution, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, holding a second class Government Certificate, to assist in the Hebrew and English Departments of the Girls' School. Applications, stating salary required, to be addressed to the Secretary at the School, as above.

SOUTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE OF BRITISH JEWS.

SUDBOURNE ROAD, BRANKSOME ROAD, ACRE LANE, BRIXTON, S.W.

THE Rev. PHILIP MAGNUS will deliver a SERMON at the above Synagogue on the FIRST DAY of the ensuing PASSOVER, and on the preceding SABBATH. The Service will commence at 9·30

EDWARD J. EMANUEL, Hon. Sec.

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME.

WALMER ROAD, NOTTING HILL, W.

COMMODIOUS and comfortably furnished Bed-rooms having been provided for male and female PRIVATE BOARDERS, the Committee are prepared to receive applications for the admission of Jewish Deaf-mute children, whom their parents or friends may desire to place in the Institution. For terms, &c., address the Rev. I. Samuel, Hon. Secretary, 15, Sutherland-gardens, Harrow-road, W.

BOARD IN NEW YORK, כשר

TO Ladies and Gentlemen intending to visit America at the coming Centennial. An English Lady having FOUR LARGE HOUSES in West 14th Street, New York, between 5th and 6th Avenue, will be happy to ACCOMMODATE FAMILIES or Single Ladies and Gentlemen with Rooms en suite, or single Apartments, and with first class Board, כשר.

The Houses are elegantly furnished. Terms will be found moderate. Early application should be made to Madame Eizenbaum, 33, 35, 37, West 14th Street, New York.

ברייטאן
BRIGHTON.
על פסח

BOARD, DINING and DRAWING-ROOM APARTMENTS, 15 and 16, Devonshire-place. Early application for Passover Holydays will oblige.

M. S. NURENBERG.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, KEW.

HIGH-CLASS Establishment for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. NEUMEGEN.

Superior Resident, Foreign and English Governesses and visiting Professors.

Pupils prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Prospectuses on application.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

4, FLORENCE TERRACE, EAST CLIFF, RAMSGATE.
Principal—Miss PYKE.

MISS PYKE receives sixteen young ladies to educate, to whom she offers superior advantages. She takes personally an active part in their tuition, and is assisted by resident foreign governesses and visiting masters. The number being strictly limited, individual attention is given to each pupil.

The domestic arrangements are under the superintendence of an experienced lady who strives equally with the Principal to ensure the comfort and happiness of the pupils.

For prospectuses and every information apply at the above address.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

12, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, ARUNDEL-SQUARE, BARNSBURY, N.

Principal—Mr. A. GOLDSMITH. Resident Master—Mr. W. P. HYLAND, B.A., T.C.D.

A Separate Department for the education of Young Ladies (Day Pupils and Boarders) under the management of Mrs. Goldsmith, assisted by competent governesses.

Dancing Classes during the Winter Season. For terms and full particulars apply as above.

BRUSSELS.

131, Chaussée de Vleurgat, Quartier Louise

MDLLE. DREYFUS, (Diplomée of the Academy of Paris), after successfully conducting a young LADIES' SCHOOL in England, has OPENED a SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENT in BRUSSELS. The locality of the school is one of the best in the city. The house is commodious with garden attached, and every attention is paid to the comfort and education of the pupils.

For further information apply to the Principal or to Mrs. Barczinsky, Wellesley House, Wellington-road, Brighton.

References kindly permitted to Mrs. H. Raphael, 31, Portland place, and Mrs. I. Samuel, 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park.

Mdlle. Dreyfus will be in London after the Passover Holidays. Communications to be addressed to 131, Chaus. de Vleurgat, Brussels, until April 16th; after that date to Wellesley House, Wellington-road, Brighton.

WELLESLEY HOUSE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.
Principal—SAMUEL BARCZINSKY.

THE Course of Study includes the usual English subjects, Hebrew and Religion, Latin, French, and German (the two latter languages taught by native masters) Mathematics, Book-keeping, Gymnastics, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drilling, Swimming, &c.

The pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examination.

MISS SELINA LOEWENSTARK

(Pupil of Mr. Oscar Beringer),
TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE and HARMONY.
Pupils attended at their own residences.
210, STRAND, W.C.

5, Portsdown-road, Carlton-road
Maida Vale, W.

LORNE HOUSE COLLEGIATE

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG, assisted by resident English and German governesses and an efficient staff of highly qualified professors.

Special classes for young ladies wishing to pass University examinations.

MONS. ALPHONSE HARTOG, Professor of French at the Royal Academy of Music and at the West Metropolitan Jewish School, continues to give private lessons in French and German.

15 and 16, Rue Defacqz, Avenue Louise, Brussels.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

Conducted by Miss BLOEMENDAL, assisted by Resident English, German and French Governesses and highly qualified Professors. References to parents of former and present pupils in England and Abroad.

MORTON HOUSE.

50, OLD STEINE, BRIGHTON.
E. ZACHARIAH, Proprietress.

THIS splendid sea view house is now OPEN for the accommodation of visitors. Terms £2 12s. 6d. per week, children under 9 half-price. Private apartments on reasonable terms. Table d'Hote daily at 2 o'clock. Strictly orthodox.

HANOVER.

DR. S. KAYSERLING'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

A new course of Study in the far renowned public schools of this city, as also in that of private tuition, will COMMENCE on the 24th of APRIL NEXT.

Dr. Kayserling will be in London (D.V.) on the 17th of April, when he will be glad to take charge of any young gentlemen whom the parents would entrust to his care.

For prospectus and references, apply to Dr. S. Kayserling, 8, Scholvinstrasse, Hanover.

SUSSEX HOUSE SCHOOL.

8 and 9, BUCKINGHAM-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

THE Rev. J. H. COHEN has REMOVED to the above address in order to accommodate an increased number of pupils.

The new school premises, situated in one of the healthiest parts of Brighton, afford every accommodation for scholastic and domestic purposes

The curriculum of studies is under the immediate direction of the Reverend Principal, assisted by a staff of competent tutors.

The terms (commencing from the day of entrance), are moderate and inclusive, and with or without vacations, at the option of parents.

Parents are invited to inspect the establishment and to visit the School during the hours of study.

Prospectuses and further particulars forwarded on application.

Special arrangements made for pupils studying for Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Applications to be addressed to Rev. J. H. Cohen, SUSSEX HOUSE, 8 and 9, BUCKINGHAM-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

59, MARQUESS-ROAD, CANONBURY, N.
Principal.—Mr. J. VAN TYN.
Assisted by a staff of efficient Masters.

PARENTS are respectfully invited to visit the extensive and commodious premises.

Dancing Classes during the Winter Season.

The School for Young Ladies is continued at 184, St. Paul's-road, Highbury, N.

HERESON HOUSE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

PRINCIPAL—J. TRITSCH.

THE course of Instruction comprises every branch that is requisite for fitting the pupils for Collegiate, Professional, or Commercial pursuits, and includes Hebrew, Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, and Merchants' Accounts.

Great importance is attached to modern education and thus prominence is given to French, German, Music Drawing, Land Surveying, and Natural Science.

For terms and further particulars apply at the above address.

BRUSSELS.

PENSIONNAT BARCZINSKY.

No. 38, Rue de L'Abbaye, Avenue Louise.

A High Class School designed to afford English boys the best opportunities for acquiring thoroughly and rapidly the French and German languages side by side with a sound general education.

BERNHARD BARCZINSKY, Principal.

References kindly permitted to D. Cohen, Esq., 87, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park; Dr. A. Asher, 10, Bernard-street, Russell-sq.

Mr. Barczinsky will be in town after 18th April at 40, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

at Sobernheim, by Bingen-on-Rhine, conducted by Professor A. CAHN. Rapid acquirement of German guaranteed. Highest references in London and on the Continent. For prospectuses and particulars apply to Dr. Heinemann, 2, Fitzroy street, Fitzroy-square, W.

The Principal will be in London immediately after the Passover Holidays from the 18th to the 27th of April. Town address, 33, Montague-place, Russell-square.

BRUSSELS, 14 AVENUE DU MIDI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MESDAMES GODCHAUX receive a limited number of pupils.

First-class Masters. Resident Governesses. Terms moderate. The highest references given if required.

For further particulars apply as above.

Madame Godchaux will be in London from the 17th April to the 30th. Address 21, Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury.

CLASSES FOR HEBREW AND

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION are held at 2, Fitzroy street, Fitzroy-square, W., under the management of Dr. HEINEMANN. Summer Term begins April 23rd. Young Gentlemen wishing to join the Classes can enter at once without extra charge up to the commencement of the Term. Pupils attended at their own residence for Hebrew and German

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEVIL.

We have no hobby to ride to death. We simply recur again to the personality of the devil, because we wish to express our satisfaction at seeing that there is at least one clergyman who has the moral courage publicly to express his conviction in the face of evangelists, apostles, and saints, that the belief in the personality of the devil is a mere delusion, and that the Hebrew Scriptures at least know nothing of this personage. Belief in the devil is a mere resuscitation of the Typhon of the ancient Egyptians and the Ahriman of the ancient Persians. The devil is a species of anti-god. He and God are the wolf and the bear of the fable, always fighting for the possession of the lamb, which is the human species, and which is the victim of the strife of the two. The Rector of Merthyr preached a sermon on the first Sunday in Lent on the personality of the devil, from which we make the following extract: "Instead of there being a holy horror of lying, is it not a fact that we have no horror at all of it, provided only it is successful? And this it is that keeps the Devil from dying. So long as this lasts he will never give up the game. Why should he? Society loves and lingers over one most cherished maxim of his 'Nothing succeeds like success.' It is no matter if his schemes be ever so fallacious; if they ruin thousands and myriads of widows and orphans. What does he care, if like a Phœnix he can rise glorious from their ashes? He knows, then, that every door is open to him. No man turns his back on riches. If they are solid and substantial no one asks questions. Dives is, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. No man hesitates; on the contrary, every man is proud to be hail fellow well met, and shake hands with the successful gambler. Riches cover a multitude of sin. There can be no doubt that the popular devil, with horns and hoofs, is an invention of the Monks. This devil was never heard of before the seventh century. It was St. Dunstan, with his hot pincers squeezing him by the nose, that gave him his popularity. In the Old Testament the devil is very rarely referred to. He is called only four times by his proper name, Satan, and that means adversary. It is in the New, and not in the Old Testament that we must look for him; and even there you never find him the hideous creature the Monks painted him. Their object was to terrify those whom they had to deal with. These were the roystering old barons of the middle ages. Nothing else could soften their iron hearts. It was no use preaching to them the love of Christ. They could not understand it. Their gross indulgences, their brute sensuality, and their savage rudeness could only be toned down through a religion of fear; and the monks wielded this with consummate skill. They showed their purgatory and hell, crowded with hideous and obscene devils. They held them up continually before their eyes. They persuaded them that the keys of these places were in their keeping. They could open or lock the doors whenever they pleased. The rascally barons were awed, and trembled beneath this mighty power. They were glad to compromise with it on any terms; and it is a fact that when all Europe was threatened with loss of liberty in the twelfth century, the monks stood between the barons and the people, and gained for man the first charter of liberty. The monks did well with their devil; they turned him to a good purpose. They advanced the world one step in Christianity and civilization." On the last point we do not fully agree with the preacher. No doubt Christianity has to a considerable extent been promoted by delusions and frauds. History shows this beyond all doubt. The devil is not the only fictitious being adopted by Christianity as a reality. The calendar is full of the names of saints and martyrs who either never existed or were transformed from pagan heroes into Christian saints. And they undoubtedly have served their purpose. They have led hosts of heathens into the bosom of the Church, which had become a kind of pantheon for the reception of pagan deities under Christian names. But we deny that the cause of civilization was ever advanced by a fiction, or can be advanced by a fiction. Civilization to be able to stand its ground must rest on a solid foundation. Civilization resting on fiction is like the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream. Its feet are clay. It is a card-house which the next breath will blow down. But we willingly pardon the preacher this error for the sake of the candid admission made by him, to which few of his colleagues, although sharing his convictions would have had the courage to give utterance.

FOREIGN JEWS.

Mr. Greenberg, of Birmingham, complains about certain sweeping charges made by the Judge of the County Court against foreign Jews. Now it is quite possible that in comparison foreign Jews may in larger numbers give occupation to the courts of justice than their brethren in faith born and bred in the kingdom. These foreign Jews generally come from countries in which the people, the law, and the magistrates equally conspire to oppress and degrade them. The Jew, who has the misfortune to be a native of such a country, perceives in them from his earliest childhood his natural enemies. He is at war with them all his life. Stratagem must supply the place of strength, and he cannot be expected to respect institutions and authorities equally ready to trample him under foot. It would therefore not be surprising if such a Jew escaping to our country should not all at once be able to divest himself of views and habits formed in early childhood which have grown as it were into his very marrow and are interlaced with every one of his feelings. That in our country the laws are the friends of the weak, that the magistrates are just and incorruptible and no respecter of persons, and that the general population is not imbued with fanatic hatred to the Jew, are conceptions which can only gradually penetrate and saturate his being. It is quite possible that such a foreign Jew may not be as scrupulous in his dealings with his neighbour as his native brother in faith, in whom all the feelings of an Englishman are inbred. We can make all these admissions and yet can find no justification for a Judge to condemn whole classes for the wrongs of individuals, and by implication hold the former responsible for the misdeeds of the latter. There are undoubtedly among the foreign Jews men who, in integrity and in the point of honor, can take up their position by the side of any Englishman belonging to the same class. Nay more. We are convinced that those foreign Jews who give so much trouble to the Birmingham County Court form only a very small proportion of the foreign Jews scattered all over the country who give occasion for no such complaints as drew forth from the judge in question, the objectionable remarks upon which we comment. A Judge, above all other magistrates, must control his temper and be particularly careful in the nature of the observation made by him since they receive from his dignity an authority which they would lack did they proceed from any body else. We have no right to appeal to a judge's feeling of sympathy while occupying the bench or we should have argued that these foreign Jews should rather be objects of judicial pity than reprobation since all things conspired to pervert their instincts of right and wrong. But we have a right to expect from a judge strict administration of justice, in which he fails the moment he loses his temper, and instead of rebuking the individual wrong doer, extends his condemnation to the whole class to which the wrong doer may belong. The humanity of the laws among civilised nations provides that rather than that one innocent person should be condemned nine guilty ones should escape. The judge of the Birmingham County Court was evidently not imbued with this spirit when he condemned nine innocent persons on account of the guilt of one individual. The judge in question owes the *amende honorable* to the foreign Jews. His tongue has wounded, let it heal. And there is certainly nothing undignified in a gentleman who in an unguarded moment has made an offensive remark if, when on cool consideration returning, he candidly admits that the obnoxious observation was unfounded—a mere *lapsus linguæ* to which no importance whatever should be attached.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

As previously announced in this journal the Foundation Stone of the East London Synagogue will be laid on April 17th next (Bank holyday), by Mr. Lionel L. Cohen. The contractors have for some days past been engaged in clearing the ground and other preliminary work. On the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone Mr. L. B. Abrahams will conduct a choir of 120 voices selected from the male pupils of the Jews' Free School. The compositions to be sung include Psalm 84, 100, 118 and 150 set to music by the Rev. M. Hast (First Reader of the Great Synagogue) and Mr. J. L. Mombach, conductor of the choirs of the Great and New Synagogues. Several of these compositions have been specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Mombach will preside at the harmonium while the solos will be rendered by the Rev. A. Barnett, minister of the New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's.

This is the first occasion on which the excellent choir of the Free School has been made available in assisting at the services in connection with a synagogue. The public will now have an opportunity afforded them of judging what can be done by the systematic and musical training of choristers. The ceremony at Stepney will be memoral as marking a practical starting point for a regeneration of synagogue singing.

Judæphobia in England.—In the *Weekly Dispatch* of last Saturday, there is a letter written by the Paris correspondent of the journal, which in its virulent, spiteful remarks, anent the marriage of Mdlle. Bettina de Rothschild outrages all decency. The letter disgraces the columns even of the *Weekly Dispatch*, whose degeneracy is deplored by so many who remember the journal a score of years ago.

Spanish and Portuguese Schools.—On Tuesday last was held the annual public Examination of the pupils attending the Spanish and Portuguese National and Infant Schools, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations of England

Central Synagogue.—We are requested to state that in consequence of new seats having been erected in the Central Synagogue, there are now vacant seats available for worshippers; a circumstance that has not occurred for two years. Applications for the vacant seats should be made to the Secretary prior to the commencement of the ensuing half year commencing at Passover.

Conversionists in Sheffield.—Two well-written letters appear in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* in reference to the work of the Conversion Society and its results. We much regret that want of space precludes us from giving extracts from the excellent letter of Mr. M. Valentine.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. J. Weinberg, of Nottingham, has been unanimously elected President of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

Colonisation of Palestine.—On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting was held at Osborn House, Bolton Gardens South, to promote the colonization of Syria and Palestine. Colonel Gawler took a prominent part in the proceedings, and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the society proposed to extend its aid to Jews as well as Christians who desired to emigrate to Palestine. We notice, however, that a strong conversionist element was present at the meeting.

Merthyr.—We are pleased to learn that the new Synagogue and school which is in course of erection at Merthyr is fast advancing. The congregation being on the increase the want of a school is evident, and as the community is comparatively poor, contributions towards their useful work are necessary. It is gratifying to see the promoters of all good works in the Jewish community. Messrs. Rothschild have contributed £200 towards the building fund, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the example thus set will be followed by other generous members of the community.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the human hair, prevent its falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, makes it grow thickly on all bald patches, and is especially adapted for the hair of children, price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., family bottles, equal to four small, 21s. per bottle: Rowlands' Kalydor, which is equally serviceable to ladies in winter and summer, for rendering the skin soft, clear and blooming, eradicating all spots, and producing a pure and healthy complexion, price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; and Rowlands' Odonto for whitening and preserving the teeth, preventing and arresting their decay, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath, 2s. 9d. per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowlands' articles, and avoid cheap imitations under the same or similar name.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AID TO JERUSALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From intelligence lately received from Jerusalem, I learn that the expected union of Turkish bondholders has not taken place, and is not likely to be effected unless the matter is taken up in influential quarters, or by a society. However, a private society has lately been formed which has commenced purchasing land. It consists of fifty members, each of whom has contributed £60. Small as this sum seems to be, it is yet comparatively considerable, regard being had to the small means of the members, and to the circumstance that the mere purchase of land is not sufficient for the purpose, as shown in the abstract of a letter of mine, lately published by you. If facilities for this purpose were afforded by means of advances, to be repaid by instalments, extending over a number of years, a great impulse would be given to the undertaking. Charity by fits and starts is of no use.—Yours obediently,

JOSEPH JECHESKEEL.

118, Fenchurch-street, March 22nd, 1876.

PROPOSED JEWISH SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH OF LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Some enquiries have been made, and a certain amount of curiosity has been evoked respecting the site of the proposed Jewish Schools in the North of London and other particulars of their establishment. Allow me, therefore, through the medium of your columns, to inform the Jewish inhabitants of the North of London, and those generally interested in the success of this movement, that no details have as yet been matured. The Executive of North London have formed themselves into a School Committee for the sole purpose of ascertaining *whether the necessity exists, and, if so, to what extent*, for an effort in this direction. Reliable information of this nature the Committee can only hope to glean from the applications which are made to them by parents and guardians. If, however, after giving due publicity to their intentions, they find that the number of communications which they have received is unimportant, the only inference they can draw from such unconcern is that the necessity is not apparent, and they will be justified in concluding that the religious educational requirements of the North of London are adequately met by the individual efforts of some four or five local schools and other establishments within short distances of Islington.

Yours obediently,

ISIDORE HARRIS, Hon. Sec. School Committee.

Synagogue Chambers, March 27th, 1876.

CIRCUMCISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the last number of your excellent journal I noticed the article in reference to a letter that appeared in a Leicester newspaper, condemning the practice of Circumcision on the score of cruelty. I think the author of that letter before censuring should have fairly considered the motives that originally induced, and continues the observance. It is a frequent practice to condemn the doings of other people upon a mere superficial observation, although the actions themselves upon a careful investigation would be found compatible with good sense and utility.

Without the slightest reference to Circumcision as a religious ordinance, there were sufficient reasons for its adoption on sanitary grounds.

I once had an opportunity of witnessing the operation, and from the quiet manner in which the child underwent the excision, I cannot imagine that it is attended with much suffering. The operation originated in a sultry climate, where, probably, it may be more essential than in this latitude; but here its good effects are experienced by obviating some painful diseases.

This is not merely a Jewish ordinance, but is practised by other nationalities. Among the Arabs and Turks it is strictly enforced, by whom its adoption must have been from its utility, and not from any influence of the Israelitish creed.

A near relative of mine, a very eminent medical practitioner, having carefully studied the matter, spoke of Circumcision in terms of the highest commendation, and I have no doubt his opinion would be ratified by any truly scientific man who would take the trouble to investigate the subject thoroughly.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, GEORGE HURST.

Kingsbrook House, St. Mary's, Bedford, March 26th, 1876.

KOSHER MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "A. V. P," I beg to inform him, and through him the public, that the Kosher Meat Supply Association is authorised by the ecclesiastical authorities to sell "legs and loins of mutton, rump steaks, &c.," under the superintendence of an appointed officer (שומר), who attends daily during business hours for the purpose of "porging" all meat requiring his attention.—Yours obediently, H. TASCH, Manager.

249, Euston Road; March, 1876—5636.

[We have also received a letter to the same effect from Mr. H. Barnett, of 9, Jewry Street.—ED. J. C.]

A SYNAGOGUE IN NOTTING HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—For some time past I have been anxiously waiting to see the want of a Synagogue at Notting Hill ventilated, and was therefore pleased at noticing the letter of "Enquirer" in your issue of last week.

In common with him, I deeply deplore the apathy of the Jewish inhabitants of this neighbourhood. For although several persons have stated to me what a drawback it is having no place of worship within a convenient distance, not one seems to care to give himself any trouble in the matter. For the information of "Enquirer," as well as of others desirous of attending a place of worship, I beg to inform him, that there is a small synagogue attached to the Deaf and Dumb Home in the Walmer Road, five minutes' walk from Old Notting Hill Station, where Mr. Schöntheil will be, I feel sure, most happy to see such of his coreligionists as may choose to attend on Saturdays and Holydays. But though this may, to a certain extent, obviate the temporary want of a place of worship, it goes but a small way towards sufficing for the permanent requirements of the rapidly increasing population of this locality.

At the meeting held at the Bayswater Synagogue, when it was carried by a considerable majority, "that another place of worship was imperatively required at Notting Hill," neither Mr. Montagu nor any of his supporters mentioned in what part of that neighbourhood it was proposed to construct one. And this much I can vouch for, that had it been known at that time that the site pitched upon was in Moscow Road, Westbourne Grove, several would have withheld their votes. Even to the present period, in no single appeal for contributions, have the Committee even as much as mentioned where they intend to build the new synagogue; and, what is more, they very cooly head their advertisement "Synagogue at Notting Hill," seemingly oblivious of the fact that the site they have chosen is *not* at Notting Hill, but at Bayswater! With all due deference to them, and without doubting for one moment that they acted with the best of motives, I think it would have been only right, as well as business-like, for them to have convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the locality of the proposed synagogue, and, after having taken the opinion of the majority, *then* fixed upon a site, and *not* before. The proposed synagogue may suit the dwellers of Lancaster Gate, the squares in its vicinity, and Pembridge Square, but poor Notting Hill won't benefit much by its erection, unless the designation of "Notting Hill Synagogue" prove any balm to its wounded susceptibilities. A place of worship is urgently required in the neighbourhood of Ladbroke Grove Road, the very heart of Notting Hill, as the constant influx of Jewish families amply testifies, and were even a small one erected, the number of new comers would increase ten-fold. Many friends have stated to me that the want of synagogue accommodation alone deters them from pitching their tents here. Looking at it from another point of view, can we expect the youthful members of our community to keep our ancient and sacred religion, when they see the want of a synagogue persistently ignored by their elders? No, Sir; and I must say I view with mingled feelings of pain and regret the indifference with which our clergy see the dearth of religious institutions in this and other districts of this great metropolis, and that they are not foremost in spreading the erection of places of worship for their brethren, as are those of the numerous Christian denominations, especially the Roman Catholics, which latter body are always headed by their religious leaders, and not, as with us, where such matters are wholly left in the hands of the laity.

The new synagogue in Moscow Road will prove but a small boon to the inhabitants of Notting Hill, as it will be just as distant from them as the Bayswater; and many a one, and especially ladies, children and elderly people, are deterred from regular attendance at synagogue by the immense distance. The building of one close to Ladbroke Grove would be the only alleviation of this want.

Trusting you will pardon my trespassing so much on your valuable space, the importance of the subject being my only excuse,

I remain, yours obediently, A VOICE FROM NOTTING HILL.

THE BOULOGNE CONGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the impression of your estimable journal, published on February 4th, p. 724, column 2, there are inserted a few lines concerning the Israelitish community of Boulogne, which you have received from a correspondent. As this article could be injurious to our community, through the false allegations made in it, we deem it our duty to protest against it*. . . . . We have now a young, efficient, well informed, pious, conciliatory minister, and everything goes on exceedingly well. Divine Service is perfect, and if it is not as regularly attended as is desirable, this arises from the smallness of the number of the faithful, who have not always time to meet. Nevertheless, on solemn occasions all attend. When we say all, it is but right to add with the exception of some Germans, who are strangers, who refuse to pay any contributions, and are unwilling to submit to any rule. For the rest, our Consistory has been obliged to bring those recalcitrants to reason, which you would have no difficulty in ascertaining. This, however, does not prevent our community being prosperous; and, despite your correspondent, your countrymen, if they will come among us, will meet with the greatest consideration (*bienveillance*), and will have the satisfaction of being able to fulfil all their religious duties in a manner most congenial to their feelings.

We request you to insert this letter in the next impression of your valuable journal. Receive the assurance of our high consideration.

(Signed),

N. BERR, Secretary of the Israelitish Community of Boulogne and Proprietaire Gerant of the journal *La France*.

T. LANG, Vice-President of the community of Boulogne.

La France du Nord, 63, Rue Neuve, Chaussé, Boulogne-sur-Mer, March 23rd, 1876.

* Here we omit in our translation (the letter is written in French) a passage in which we are absurdly enough taken to task for not having previously made inquiries concerning the character of our correspondent, and the value to be attached to the information given by him, whom they conjecture to have been their late minister, and then attack the presumed correspondent in such a manner that were we to give insertion to the charges brought against him, we should render ourselves liable to an action for libel. Strange that it should not have occurred to the writers of the letter that if they deemed the character of our presumed correspondent good enough to engage him as their minister, we should not have deemed it good enough as primary evidence of the correctness of his information.—ED. J. C.

THE LATE MR. ISAAC MOSS OF SHEFFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your last issue, which has only just reached me, a well-merited tribute is paid to the worth of the late Mr. Mr. Isaac Moss, of Sheffield, which I would rather add than diminish aught therefrom, a strange and most unaccountable omission however on the part of the writer in question, else evidently so well-informed, must needs be supplied, if full justice is to be done to the memory of the deceased. Happily for him, the declining years of his well-spent life were once more cheered by a partner of his joys and sorrows, not simply one with him as Scripture hath it, but so completely identified with all his good deeds and aspirations, so free from all self-seeking and independent action, pursuing the even tenor of her way in that spirit of self-abnegation which is the brightest characteristic of a truly Jewish wife, that herein perhaps the best excuse may be pleaded for an omission else so unjust.

The notice therefore should have run thus: "Mr. Moss's *first* wife predeceased him;" whereto might have been appended words to the effect that he had left a worthy widow and many objects of his bounty to deplore his loss.

It were a sore injustice to the memory of a man so righteous in his life, to ignore the one being whose devotion to him was so consistently reciprocated to the last.—Yours obediently, A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Circumcision"—We do not think we could well publish the anecdote. "Veritas" must have overlooked the statement in our last that the discussion is closed. Mr. Tyler—The Jewish people consider themselves to be the descendants of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi, with a sprinkling of the ten tribes. Their pedigrees are now lost. But the descendants of Levi are "traditionally" known as such in consequence of certain special religious rites, the performance of which devolves upon them and certain restrictions to which they are subject. "I. S." —The verses, written under the circumstances mentioned, are meritorious, but are not up to our standard. "B—R"—Will be noticed in our next. "Fair Play"—We dare not insert the letter, as it would render us liable to an action for libel. "M. J. C." (Newcastle)—The correspondence on the subject is now closed. "A Member of the Congregation" (Leeds) should address the Secretary of the Fund.

Received in aid of Sabbath Meal Society 10s. from Mrs. Jewell, Jersey; in aid of Passover Relief Fund 10s., from Mrs. Jewell, Jersey, and 10s. from Mr. A. Abraham.

Received: "Langham Magazine," for April.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

IMPORTANT MEETING!

On Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., a meeting of the General Committee of the Sir Moses Montefiore Testimonial Fund, was held at the Vestry Chambers, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. Mr. J. M. Montefiore presided. There were present: Messrs. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.A., Vice-President, H. Harris, Treasurer, M. N. Adler, M.A., Israel Abrahams, E. Alex, S. V. Abrahams, M. H. Benjamin, B. Birnbaum, B. Colaco, M. Castello, L. L. Cohen, D. Castello, E. A. Franklin, J. A. Franklin, H. Guedalla, Samuel Harris, H. S. Harris, H. A. Israel, M. Jaffé, Alex Kursheedt, L. Lazarus, M. Lissack, — Montefiore, A. I. Montefiore, Abrm. Mocatta, Rev. D. W. Marks, F. D. Mocatta, B. Montefiore, S. Montagu, M. S. Oppenheim, M. H. Picciotto, M. Samuel, S. Schloss, Joseph Sebag, H. Solomon, Edwin L. Samuel.

The proceedings excited the livliest interest; and, while there was a great divergence of opinion expressed by those present there seemed to be an anxious desire that so far as the administration of the Testimonial Fund was concerned, there should be a compromise effected between the conflicting views of the several speakers rather than a battle of words *a l'outrance*.

There was one principle, however, which unfortunately did not permit of such a compromise—that was the question raised by the Rev. Prof. D. W. Marks, who in an eloquent and earnest address urged that the measures recommended by the Executive Committee would be sadly incomplete unless they were accompanied by provision for the improved secular education of the rising generation in Jerusalem. It was, however, maintained by Mr. Arthur Cohen—who staked his legal reputation upon his ruling—that the Committee could not, at any rate at that meeting, adopt the resolution proposed by Prof. Marks, inasmuch as secular education was not one of the objects included in the original resolution of the Committee, which was published as the basis of the appeal to the public.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

The meeting proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee [published in our last week's impression], which was taken as read.

Mr. Henry Harris moved the adoption of the Report of the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to carry out the recommendations contained therein. He said that there appeared to be a great misconception as to the objects for which that Committee had been formed. With a view to correct those misconceptions, he would recall the circumstances which had led to the formation of the Committee. It seemed to be the opinion of many that the Committee had been called into existence solely for the object of improving the condition of the Jews of Jerusalem. Such was not the case. The Committee had been formed to do honour to Sir Moses Montefiore, to mark their sense of the great services he had rendered to the community, in such a form as he might desire. Well, as might have been anticipated by all who knew Sir Moses, he did not desire anything personal to himself but pointed out that the improvement of the condition of the Jews of Jerusalem was one of the dearest objects nearest to his heart. The Committee thereupon was formed, adopting the objects indicated by Sir Moses as the basis of their appeal to the public, declaring, however, that not one sixpence of the money subscribed should be spent in alms-giving. No doubt there were other things, outside those objects, which many might consider desirable for the improvement of the condition of the Jews of Jerusalem, but which the money in hand would not permit to be carried out. If, however, the Committee approved of the objects recommended by the Executive Committee, time and circumstances would perhaps permit all the objects proposed by all parties interested in the welfare of the Jews of Jerusalem to be carried out.

Mr. J. Sebag seconded the resolution.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta said that he had come to the meeting prepared to propose a series of resolutions which embodied the recommendations of the Executive Committee, with this difference however that an Administrative Committee should be formed to carry out those recommendations. He coincided with the remarks of Mr. Harris and believed that all present were of one mind and animated by one feeling—a desire to do honour to, and to perpetuate the name of, Sir Moses Montefiore who had exerted himself in a most praiseworthy manner in the noble cause of humanity. It was easy to understand that associated with this desire should be a wish to bring about the regeneration of the Jews of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, to which they were attached by the holiest ties. It had been said by many that the Jews of Jerusalem were for the most part foreigners. Still, as residing in the city surrounded by the holiest associations of our faith, we could not help looking upon them with especial regard and interest, and with a desire to place them in a position at least equal to the Jews in other parts of the world. In these efforts they should persevere, despite the many difficulties in the way. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Mocatta pointed out the necessity of appointing European agents to administer the funds in Jerusalem.

The Rev. D. W. Marks said that he need hardly mention that he agreed with every word expressed by Mr. Mocatta. He desired however to give more effect and greater ultimate benefit to the desirable objects which the committee had in view. He confessed that he had been not a little surprised at one omission in the report of the Executive Committee. The report said nothing, absolutely nothing, about devoting a portion, however small, of the funds raised to the secular education of the Jews of Jerusalem. In referring to the secular education of the Jews of Jerusalem he could not help casting back his memory to the position of the Jews in England in his boyhood and contrasting that position with that of the present day. There had been many agencies at work to bring about the satisfactory change. But undoubtedly the most important factor had been improved secular education. (Hear, hear). He had been sadly struck with a remark in the report of Mr. Montagu, wherein he mentioned that secular education was discouraged in Jerusalem, and that those who wished to impart it to the rising generation were thwarted in their endeavours. The "open letter" left this statement of Mr. Montagu without a reply, or rather the "open letter" attempted to meet it with a kind of kind of theoretical flourish, dwelling on the importance of instructing youth in the Talmud and all its glossaries prior to allowing them to receive secular instruction, which means, if anything, that secular education is to be wholly ignored. Professor Marks then referred to some serious evils which this hostility to secular instruction had produced and of which he was sure Mr. Montagu must have had painful evidence, however he might have thought it prudent to keep out such revelations from the body of his report. He begged to remind the meeting that the funds realised could only be considered as a nucleus. They were totally inadequate to the object in hand, which was nothing less than the social regeneration of the people of the Holy Land. What position could you expect such a people to be in who as a body did not even know the language of the country in which they dwelt? He felt confident that if the Committee would make the secular education of the rising generation of Jerusalem one of the objects of their solicitude, benefactions would flow in, legacy after legacy would be left to aid in such a good and noble purpose. If the Committee were to adopt his suggestions, they would show that they were sensible of the deficiency which existed. They could also bring their influence to bear upon the authorities of Jerusalem, and cause them to look with a more friendly eye upon endeavours made to improve the secular education of the young. In offering these remarks, he wished it particularly to be understood that he did not desire to oppose anything submitted to the meeting.

Mr. J. A. Franklin then asked that the Secretary might be allowed to read two briefly expressed suggestions which he had, earlier in the week, embodied in a letter to the Secretary for consideration by the Sub-Committee. He had not contemplated having ability to attend that evening, and did not intend to move any amendment upon the Sub-Committee's report.

The Chairman at the instance of Mr. Guedalla ruled that Mr. Franklin, being present, must propound his views in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Franklin pointed out that the objects to which the Testimonial Fund was proposed to be restricted were thus classed: 1st, purchase of ground; 2nd, building of houses; 3rd, a loan fund; 4th, aiding agricultural and trading pursuits. He feared that such classification might justify for absorbing the whole of a very inadequate fund for land purchase or house building at the risk of leaving nothing for the object put fourth and last in the series. Experience had warned us that money sunk there in land could be wasted, and that houses intended to bring income could become almshouses. He asked that reproductive industry might take first rank, not excluding other objects, but in a manner to render warrantable the handing over of a fund of three or four hundred pounds which had, for many years, waited appropriation to some organised system of industrial training in the Holy Land. His second suggestion was that the Committee should accept, say by way of supplemental resolution, a recommendation to favour some practical scheme for promoting secular educational missions, capable of being prosecuted in harmony with existing communal schools, which provide for religious instruction exclusively. He invited from the Committee a declaration of willingness to cooperate with the administrators of any considerable fund raised for the specific object thus indicated. He was permitted to read a cordial letter just received from Sir Moses Montefiore himself, and construed as an encouragement to reopen, in association with the Testimonial, a proposition more or less favoured by Sir Moses on former occasions, but hitherto not more earnestly prosecuted in mistrust of the extent of support attainable for the end in view. The letter read from Sir Moses was by way of sequel to a correspondence through Dr. Loewe, who had indicated this meeting as affording "a golden opportunity" for a statement of his (Mr. Franklin's) views.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta moved an amendment to the effect that an Administrative Committee be appointed to carry out the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mr. H. Guedalla said that while he quite agreed with the remarks of the Rev. D. W. Marks, he held that the object he had in view while, no doubt, very proper and desirable, was outside the objects of the present movement which were narrowed to the objects originally set forth in the appeal issued to the public. There was plenty of opportunity for the Rev. D. W. Marks to exercise his vigour and raise money for the secular education of the Jews of Jerusalem, but such an object was outside the movement. The machinery, however, was provided by another body, the excellent Israelitish Alliance. Baron Hirsch too, had contributed a munificent sum in aid of the education of the Jews in the East, and perhaps others would contribute to so desirable an object as the secular education of the Jews of Jerusalem.

Mr. M. Castello seconded the amendment of Mr. Mocatta. He said that what was desired was that another Committee, differently constituted to the Executive, should be formed to act as an administrative Council.

Mr. Joseph Sebag said that he could not help feeling much surprised at the course which had been adopted by those who favoured the amendment. He could only look upon the amendment as a vote of want of confidence in the Executive Committee. (No, no.) If it were so desired other gentlemen could be added to the Executive Committee.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta begged the meeting to understand that he was not actuated by any personal feeling towards the members of the Executive Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. I. Montefiore and Mr. S. Schloss said that they could only look upon the amendment as a vote of censure upon the Committee.

Mr. M. S. Oppenheim said that he should vote for the appointment of an Administrative Committee, as he considered that with the presentation of the report the functions of the Executive Committee had been brought to a conclusion. He contended that it could not be considered as a slight upon the Committee if when they had accomplished that for which they had been appointed, another Committee were appointed to carry out their recommendations. He hoped that a small Administrative Council would be formed, composed of gentlemen who would give to the work their best energies and abilities.

Mr. Samuel Montagu urged that the amendment could not be considered as a vote of censure upon the Executive Committee. One point should be remembered: there were several gentlemen elected upon the Committee because they were members of the Board of Deputies. That qualification should now cease. The subject of the administration of the Fund was of the highest importance, and was quite distinct from the collection of funds, &c., for which the Executive Committee had been formed.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Samuel Harris, Israel Abrahams, J. A. Franklin and M. Lissack (of Bedford),

Mr. Lionel L. Cohen suggested that, as there was no vital principle involved in the difference of opinion expressed by the several speakers, it would be well if a division could be avoided. With this view he suggested that Mr. Mocatta and Mr. Harris should retire from the room for a few moments and draft a resolution which would probably be acceptable to both parties.

After Mr. Henry Harris had replied to the remarks of the several speakers who had opposed the re-appointment of the Executive Committee,

The suggestion of Mr. Lionel Cohen was adopted. Messrs. F. D. Mocatta, Henry Harris, Arthur Cohen and Lionel Cohen retired to confer upon the terms of the resolution to be put to the meeting.

On their return, the following resolution was formally proposed by Mr. Henry Harris, seconded by Mr. J. Sebag, and carried unanimously:

That the report be received and adopted, and that it be referred back to the Executive Committee to carry out the recommendations contained therein, with the addition of the following names as members of the Executive Committee: F. D. Mocatta, Dr. Benisch, Hy. Lucas, and Edward M.

Leon, Esqrs., with power to such Committee to supply vacancies as they occur.

The Rev. D. W. MARKS moved the following addendum to the report: "That whilst this meeting approves of the useful objects to which the Montefiore Testimonial Fund is to be devoted, and of the appointment of a qualified European Agent to carry them into effect, it earnestly urges the Executive Committee to crown the work they have taken in hand by making such provisions as will enable them from time to time to receive and apply benefactions for the purpose of promoting secular education among the Jews of the Holy Land, without which this meeting is of opinion that every effort made for the social progress of our brethren in the East will fail of its accomplishment."

Mr. ELLIS A. FRANKLIN, in seconding the amendment, said that he sincerely believed that any effort made to raise the condition of the Jews of Jerusalem would fail of its accomplishment unless full heed were given to the value and influence of secular education.

Mr. ARTHUR COHEN opposed the amendment, on the ground that secular education formed no part of the objects for which the Committee had been formed. As it did not have a place in the original statement published, which formed the basis of the appeal to the public, and therefore the conditions upon which money had been subscribed, the amendment, he held, could not legally be put to the meeting. It was unnecessary for him to say that he was in favour of secular education, but they had to see that all they did was legal and proper, and in accord with the conditions under which the Committee had been originally formed. In the original resolution nothing had been said about secular education. As no money raised in answer to the appeal indicating the manner in which the funds so raised would be applied could be devoted in any other manner than so delineated, he held that the Committee could not apply funds to secular education. There might be persons who had subscribed to the Fund who would object to any portion of their money being appropriated to secular education. He had not to defend or excuse the opinions held by such persons, but they had to take the circumstances as they found them. The persons who objected to devote money to secular education might be foolish but they must acknowledge the fact that in appealing to those persons to subscribe they had not mentioned that secular education was one of the objects to which the funds raised would be applied. The Executive Committee had recommended the manner in which the funds raised for specific purposes should be distributed, and in making those recommendations they were no doubt guided by the original resolution which formed the basis of the appeal to the public. It might endanger the Testimonial Fund, it might disappoint those who had contributed to it were they to devote any portion of the Fund to objects other than those included in the original resolution which defined the purposes of the Testimonial. The object properly put forth by the Rev. Prof. Marks should be put forth in a separate form. He, for one, would refuse to stultify himself as Prof. Marks asked the members of the Committee to stultify themselves by declaring as he proposed that all they had resolved upon for the good of the Jews of Jerusalem was useless unless they included secular education among their objects. For his part he believed that when the people had well-ventilated homes, when they had taken means to render them healthy in body they would no doubt appreciate the value of being healthy in mind too and would strive to raise the standard of their education.

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA reminded the meeting that they were not called upon to choose between religious and secular education, nor to choose between either of two projects, that of improved ventilation and other sanitary measures, and the alternative of secular education. He believed that secular education could well form one of the objects of the Committee side by side with the other recommendations of the Committee. He thought that improved education caused people to appreciate the value of good ventilation and other sanitary measures as well as cleanliness of person and homes. He believed that spending £10,000 or ten times £10,000 without making any provision for secular education would be like throwing the money into the sea.

Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU said that while it might be contended that secular education did not form one of the objects originally contemplated by the Committee, still he hoped that they would evince a desire to avail themselves of monies which might be specially subscribed for secular education, and to be applied under the direction of the Committee and under the superintendance of the agents to be appointed by the Committee.

Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN thought that the meeting could not take into consideration the proposition of Mr. Marks, seeing that the Committee had not the power to enlarge the objects defined in the original resolution.

Mr. M. S. OPPENHEIM said that the Committee could not legally assent to the motion of Mr. Marks.

Mr. HENRY HARRIS appealed to the Chairman on a point of order. He contended that the proposition of the Rev. Mr. Marks could not be put to the meeting, inasmuch as all the monies subscribed must be devoted to the objects originally defined and among which secular education was not included.

After a few remarks by Mr. S. V. ABRAHAMS,

Professor MARKS said that as it appeared to Mr. Arthur Cohen that the words "without which every attempt made to improve the social condition of our brethren would fail of its accomplishment" might be considered to reflect on the wisdom of the Executive Committee, he would reluctantly give up that phrase—though he was persuaded of its solemn truth—if the meeting would accept of the other part of the addendum. He thanked Mr. Guedalla and Mr. Arthur Cohen for their offer to assist him with their contributions, if he would start a fund for the secular education of the Jews. But these gentlemen, whose good faith he did not question, could hardly be so ill-informed of the existing state of affairs in the East as not to be convinced that any such attempt made by him (Professor Marks) would result in failure, and for this sufficient reason. The one thing indispensable to success is the co-operation of the Rabbis of Jerusalem, and if this is to be gained at all, it can only be secured by the magic influence of Sir Moses, who is an object of love, if not of veneration, with the Rabbis, or by the Executive Committee of the Testimonial, who are identified with the name and, as it might be supposed, with the wishes of the kind-hearted baronet. To refuse therefore, as the Executive Committee did, to give any encouragement, direct or indirect to the promotion of secular education, is not only to render powerless any other association that might undertake that important task, but positively to imply apathy, if not satisfaction, at the fatal course which the misguided Rabbins are pursuing in placing a bar on secular studies, and subjecting to the pains of excommunication every thoughtful parent who sends his child to school to be taught the language of his country. How is it possible, said Professor Marks, that a gentlemen of Mr. Arthur Cohen's distinguished capability can be found amongst those who, though not directly, do nevertheless practically countenance such a proceeding? Can he, or can any reflecting man anticipate any possible good result from the fund of the Testimonial, if whilst all the efforts of the Executive Committee at home are making for the improvement of their Palestinian brethren are rendered nugratory; nay, are absolutely thwarted by the persistent hostility of the Ecclesiastical Authorities to every thing that fringes on secular knowledge? Of the funds collected, after deducting expenses, there remains a miserable surplus of £7,000, scarcely producing interest enough to pay the hire of a qualified European Agent. You may be enabled to raise with this pitiful sum a few small houses; but as to raising the social condition of your Eastern brethren without imparting to them the knowledge of the language of the country, and that needful secular education which can alone teach them that labour is honourable and pauperism base, and that they must identify themselves with the national manners and habits, the idea is altogether chimerical and opposed to the results of universal experience. I press my views on the meeting so that what, I am sure, Sir Moses desires, may have a prospect of being realised. I now leave in your hands the matter and the responsibility that waits on it.

Mr. ARTHUR COHEN rose to order. While he heartily sympathised with the object Professor Marks had in view, and while he would do all he could by co-operation and contribution in carrying that object if proposed under other circumstances, he could only declare, and he should ask the Chairman to declare, that the motion proposed could not be legally put to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then ruled that as secular education was not included in the original objects of the Testimonial Fund, the resolution of the Rev. Professor Marks could not be put to the meeting.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Marcus Adler, Mr. M. H. Picciotto, and Dr. Silbermann, of Lyck, for services rendered.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

As announced in our last week's impression, a public meeting will be held on Monday next, at Half-past Seven p.m., at the Jews' Infant Schools, for the purpose of enlisting extended support to the Board of Guardians and to appoint an East End District Canvassing Committee.

We earnestly hope that the meeting will have a satisfactory result; Sir Benjamin Phillips will preside, and this fact alone will tend to re-assure us of the probable practical result of the meeting. That the Board is worthy of extended snpport few, if any, will deny. We believe that, notwithstanding the circumstance that the greater part of the work of the Board is carried on in the East End of London, it does not receive from the residents of the district the support it is undoubtedly entitled to expect. There are very many persons now residing in the East, and especially the far East of London, who are well able to contribute to the funds of the Board. We are told that there is an erroneous impression abroad that because many wealthy persons contribute large sums to the Board, an unwillingness is exhibited by many of moderate means to contribute a small subscription. A glance at the annual report of the charity will readily show that subscriptions, even as low as five shillings per annum, are received. These small subscriptions are the best possible indication of the general and increasing esteem in which the Board is held. As Mr. Lionel Cohen, the President, mentioned at the recent annual meeting, a person who subscribes ten shillings to such a charity is more likely to see that value is given for the money than a person who contributes ten pounds. The movement to form district committees has our heartiest sympathies. We urge—we hope not in vain—that all who have hitherto held aloof from contributing to the funds of the Board and who have the means to give even but five shillings a year will embrace the present opportunity of evincing their interest in, and contributing material support to, one of the best managed of our communal institutions. For the sake of the good cause, which will be pleaded thereat, for the sake of evincing respect to the honoured gentleman who has kindly consented to preside; and for the sake of the good name of the Jews residing in the East End of London, we earnestly hope that the meeting of Monday next will be largely attended and have a successful result.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL SOLOMON.—We regret to announce the death, on Sunday morning last, of Mr. Samuel Solomon, well known in a wide circle as the active and able secretary of several of the most important charitable and educational institutions in the community. By those who could appreciate the zealous services of a faithful, conscientious executive officer, the death of Mr. Solomon will be sincerely lamented. The deceased belonged to a family which, in a generation now rapidly passing away, rendered efficient service in the educational work of the community. His father was well known as ר' משה אליעזר; the principal of an educational establishment at Lea, and he is still remembered with affection and respect by his surviving pupils now nearing the sere and yellow leaf. Two of his brothers were head masters of the Jews' Free School. His eldest and only surviving brother, Mr. H. N. Solomon (of Edmonton), was, we believe, the first who presided over that institution; and is still connected with the Free School as an honorary member of the Committee. The deceased was the Secretary of the Jews' Hospital, for forty years in the executive duties of which institution he took an active part; he was Secretary of the Jews' Free School, the Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, the Philanthropic Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows, the Hand-in-Hand Asylum, the Widows' Home Asylum and the Collector of the Great Synagogue, all of which offices he filled for many years to the complete satisfaction of the managers of the several institutions and with considerable credit to himself. His zeal for the benefit of the charities of which he was so able an official resulted on several occasions in securing to them substantial aid, and in adding to their coffers valuable bequests. His valuable experience, advice and assistance so far as his multifarious duties permitted, were frequently and cheerfully given to institutions other than those with which he was specially connected. His funeral took place on Tuesday last and was attended by representatives of the institutions with which deceased was connected.

EASY CHAIRS AND SOFAS.—Howard & Sons beg respectfully to invite inspection of their very large assortment of Easy Chairs and Sofas, which are of the most luxurious kind, and for which they have long had an unrivalled name. Howard & Son have had the honour of supplying most of the Royal Family of England and nearly all the Royal Families of Europe. The most perfect workmanship and best material guaranteed Show Rooms ,25, 26, and 27, Berners Street, W.

THOMAS OETZMANN AND CO.,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS AND MUSIC PUBLISHERS.
27, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

PIANOS, at £18; Pianos, at £20; Pianos, at £25.—Great SALE of PIANOFORTES, returned from hire. Full compass, equal to new, at half the original rices. Packed free and forwarded to any part. Descriptive lists post free on application. —THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and most elegant pianos, with every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash; or on the three years' system at one guinea per month.—OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street (opposite Tussaud's.)

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price).—Trichord Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in handsome walnutwood case, carved fretwork front, and cabriole truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas.—THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

COLLARD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fullest compass of 7 octaves; a beautiful instrument, of rich and full tone, in the choicest Italian walnut wood case, nearly new, to be SOLD, at an unusually low price. May be seen at Oetzmann's 27, Baker-street, exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's.

ERARD FULL-GRAND PIANOFORTE, 7 octaves, in Italian walnutwood case. One of the most magnificent instruments ever made by these esteemted makers is placed for immediate SALE at Oetzmann's, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square

The New Illustrated priced Furniture Catalogue now ready, post free.

HENRY LAZARUS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
CABINET MAKER & UPHOLSTERER.
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING MANUFACTURER,
287, OLD STREET, CITY ROAD, E.C.
FACTORIES AND SHOW ROOMS:—
GROSVENOR WORKS, KING STREET, and 24 and 25, BATH STREET.

NOSOTTI'S

ARTISTIC FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES
AND
DECORATIVE PAINTING.
MODERATE CHARGES.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT stands unrivalled for Artistic Designs and Superior Manufactures in FURNITURE of every Description. Choice Curtain Materials, Carpets, and Bedding, &c. Looking Glasses and Gilt Decorative Articles.
ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS FREE OF CHARGE.
HOUSES COMPLETELY DECORATED AND FURNISHED AT MOST MODERATE CHARGES
397, 398, OXFORD STREET, 399, 399A.
ESTABLISHED 1822.

CADBURY'S
COCOA ESSENCE,

PURE, SOLUBLE, REFRESHING.

OBSERVE.—If Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the finest quality, with the excess of Fat extracted
THE FACULTY pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."
Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates and is nearly four times the strength of preparations of Cocoa weakened with Arrowroot, &c.
Keeps in all Climates and requires no milk. Made instantaneously with boiling water.
A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup. Costing less than one halfpenny.
COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate digestible and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate.
In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c. By Chemists and Grocers. Samples free by post.
Hospitals and Charities supplied on special terms by the
Sole Proprietors—H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, W.C

JOHN BRYDEN AND SONS,

OF 16, FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH,
ESTABLISHED 1809,
Respectfully solicit attention to their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT now opened at
28, WIGMORE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.,
where the Business will be conducted in all its Departments, in the manner which has given so much satisfaction in Scotland, and where various Specimens of BELL-HANGING and WINDOW BLINDS may be inspected.

28, WIGMORE STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,

HAS TWENTY YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Respecting another Corn Flour claiming to be "the best," the *Lancet* observes: "The new 'brand' is decidedly superior to one or two others with which we compared it, though we do not assert that it is superior to all."—*Lancet*, Nov. 13th, 1875.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Entertainment, 8 p.m.
SUNDAY, APRIL 2.
Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, Debate, 8 p.m.
MONDAY, APRIL 3.
Society of Mehil Sedacca, Annual Meeting, at the Vestry-room, Bevis Marks, 5 p.m.
Jews' College, Annual General Meeting, at the College 7 p.m.; Distribution of Prizes, 7.30 p.m.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Public Meeting, at Jews' Infant School, 7.30 p.m.
Anglo-Jewish Association, Meeting of Council, at Westminster Jews' Free School, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 4.
West Metropolitan Jewish School, Annual Distribution of Prizes, at the School, 4 p.m.
United Synagogue, Meeting of General Council, at Central Synagogue Chambers, 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.
Board of Deputies, Meeting of the Board, at the Vestry Chambers, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue Bevis Marks, 7 p.m.

NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

JEWISH NATIONAL FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PASSOVER BREAD.
45, GREAT PRESCOT STREET, E.

NO FURTHER ORDERS can be RECEIVED under any circumstances whatever The Secretary requests that this announcement will be taken as an ANSWER to all enquiries. J. HART, Secretary.
27th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the smallness of the amount of the Annual Subscription to this journal and the disproportionate expensiveness of collection, subscribers are respectfully informed that the delivery of the paper in future cannot be guarranteed unless the Subscription be paid IN ADVANCE. *Subscribers receiving their copy in a Green Wrapper are reminded thereby that their Subscription has expired.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Nisan 6	March 31	Sabbath commences 6.		
Saturday	7	April 1	Sabbath terminates 7.31	ויקרא Lev. i. 1 to vi.	Isaiah xliii. 21 to xliv. 23.
Sunday	8	2			
Monday	9	3			
Tuesday	10	4			
Wednesday	11	5			
Thursday	12	6			

Friday next, April 7, Sabbath commences at 6.30.

The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876—5636.

JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE.

AN institution of considerable interest has sprung up in the community a few years ago, has widened and deepened its basis ever since, and all this so unobtrusively, so noiselessly, as scarcely to have attracted any particular attention. Yet we have occasion to be pleased with, if not proud of it. Useful as it is, and confining as it does its activity chiefly to the humbler classes, it yet presents the most gratifying feature of being quite independent of communal support, and of being self-governed as becomes Englishmen. It is an institution which is not only unique in the metropolis, but probably all over the globe. We are speaking of the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, which has just published its annual report, noticed in our last.

No doubt there are communities whose working population is much larger than ours, and which carry on a much greater variety of trades than those exercised amongst us. But where shall we find over seven hundred Jewish working men banded together for the purpose of improvement, the promotion of mental culture and rational enjoyment, and all this at their own expense, arranged and administered by themselves? Will it be argued that no special institution of the sort was required since Jewish working men might join existing clubs not specifically Jewish? A little consideration will show that such an objection rests upon no solid foundation. There are in the first place the numerous Jewish Festivals and Sabbaths which create seasons of rest for the Jewish working-men quite different from those of his neighbours, and which call for a special provision to meet this exigency. There are in the second place the Festivals of his neighbours, and especially the Sundays. Enforced rest is imposed upon the greater portion of the Jewish working population on these days, partly by the law of the land and partly by social and trade inconveniences which would present themselves were any labour undertaken in those seasons. Yet these days do not bear for the Jew the character of sacredness which, on his festivals, elevate and sanctify his thoughts and thereby exercise a salutary control over all his occupations, apart from the positive restrictions which his religion lays upon him. But on these very Sundays many of the general clubs are closed and all avenues to rational amusements shut up to him by the law of the land. What therefore remains for him on these days but compulsory idleness with all its regretable consequences or quest after injurious excitement and discreditable amusements? All these evils are obviated by the special character of the Jewish Working Men's Club, specifically fitted to meet the requirements and cravings of the communal working population and to keep it from the mischief which might otherwise befall it. The arrangements of the reading room, the entertainments, the loan of books and the publications taken in are all suited to the special wants of the season and the members of the Club.

These reasons should be quite sufficient to convince even the greatest sticklers for the amalgamation of the Jewish with the general population, that the position and needs of the Jewish working men form an exceptional case, suitably provided for by the Club. But there may be yet brought forward other arguments which, although less cogent, are yet worth considering. It

is known that there is a constant of influx of foreign coreligionists who either have learned a trade or are learning one in their adopted home. These strangers have naturally brought with them their foreign speech, habits and views. Now, it is clearly the interest of the Jewish community to rid them as soon as possible of all those externals not rarely repugnant to English feeling and to imbue them with English sentiments and notions. Where can this transformation be effected with greater ease and a greater chance of success than in a club where the speech and nature of the foreign Jew would be understood, his position be sympathised with, and to which he would be attracted by the hundreds of ties which draw brethren-in-faith to each other? A general Club, even if the foreign Jew were admitted and he be induced to join it, would surely not accomplish this metamorphose. In such a club he would stand isolated if not shunned. His peculiarities would repel and no one would feel inclined to associate with him and thus exercise that salutary influence which is brought to bear upon him in a Jewish Club.

Further, it is evident that those in the community who take an especial interest in the well-being of its working classes are better acquainted both with their virtues and failings with their requirements and the means most suited to supply these wants, than with those of the general mass and naturally feel more powerfully impelled to look after their welfare than after that of those not so nearly related to them. Now it is clear that were the Jewish working men distributed among the several metropolitan institutions established for the general working population, nothing could be done for their benefit by their communal friends. It is only by bringing them together in one and the same institution that these special agencies can be brought to bear on them which, as we see, are operating so beneficially. In this club the minds of those members of the community who, favoured by fortune, have been able to devote their time to the acquisition of superior knowledge and culture, are regularly brought into contact with those of brethren in faith who, being placed in a different position, have to gain their bread by the sweat of their brow and have had but little leisure for the pursuit of those studies which enlarge the intellect, refine the feelings and ennoble life. The abundance stored up in one class of minds is employed to supply the deficiencies of the other. A stream of intelligence sets out from one region which irrigates and fertilizes another, while all the time undesignedly and incidentally keeping up the flow of warm sympathy and feeling of fellowship, which is sure to attend very earnest, frequent and friendly intercommunion between classes joined by the hundred ties springing from the close relation of a common descent and many spiritual interests.

Incidentally it also has the advantage of acquainting us with the trades in which our working classes are engaged. This is no mean advantage, for it places their communal friends in the position of discouraging overcrowded and therefore ill-paid trades, and promoting others which are more remunerative. For strange as it may appear, Jewish conservatism manifests itself also in the matter of trades. Somehow or other the mass shows predilection for certain trades which have been practised for generations by the fathers although they are by no means lucrative, while others more profitable and by no means harder of acquisition are passed by. The report shows that while there are 300 tailors there are only five tin-workers, and while there are 184 cigar-makers there are only three carpenters. But this evil will no doubt soon be remedied. The Board of Guardians has taken up the matter, and in another decade of years we are convinced the list of members of the Club will show a much greater variety of trades among our working classes, and a much smaller proportion of men pursuing overcrowded trades.

We have said that other communities no doubt can boast of a much larger working population than our metropolitan. But considering the difficulties which for a very considerable period were thrown in the way of those who wished to become artizans, by guilds, corporations, social prejudices and local usages, and, above all, by the arduous nature of the competition which the heavily weighted Jewish working men, has to sustain against his neighbour freed from all impediments, we do not think that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made by the community in this direction. If we suppose that there are six thousand Jewish families in the metropolis—and we do not think that we are either way wide of the mark—we may assume that there are at least one thousand among them who live by the labour of their hands. This is by no means a small number, which will undoubtedly increase in proportion as the difficulties now obstructing the path will be removed, and greater facilities held out for being apprenticed, and set up in business when the period of the apprenticeship has expired. And the realisation of this desideratum will, undoubtedly, be greatly promoted by the existence of the Jewish Working Men's Club, which by practically showing that after all it is quite possible for a Jewish working man successfully to cope with drawbacks, will encourage the rising generation to tread in the footsteps of those who are setting them such praiseworthy examples, and are ready to impart to them their experience.

In whatever aspect, therefore, we consider this Club, we find it equally useful, and equally deserving of every encouragement possible. We therefore rejoice to learn from the report that the Club is a great success; and we sincerely trust that as years roll on, so will its prosperity increase. And of such increase of prosperity there can be no doubt, if the working men continue to manage the Club with the same zeal, the same circumspection, and the same unity with which the existing administraton seems to be animated. With all our heart, we wish God speed to the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

The Bishop of Ripon is incorrigible. It is in vain that one stronghold of Christianity after the other crumbles into dust. It is in vain that the Church tacitly drops one doctrine after another for which in former years she would have been ready to imprison, to cut off ears and noses, and to burn. It is in vain that from the house-tops are proclaimed the fallacies taught by theological Christianity, the frauds, impositions and brutal acts of violence by which many of its tenets were imposed upon a credulous, ignorant and superstitous multitude. All this teaching is lost upon the Bishop of Ripon. The doctrines cast off by the intelligence of Christendom he seeks to foist on the Jewish public. A conversionist he was at the outset of his clerical career and a conversionist he remains to the end of the chapter.

At a meeting lately held at Ripon by the local conversionists, the Bishop presiding, he exhorted his audience to supply the *nervus rerum*—money. It appears that without money, and plenty of it, the eyes of the blind Jews cannot be made to see and their obdurate hearts to believe the glorious tidings. It is scarcely worth while to re-produce the speech which he delivered on the occasion. It did not shine by either brilliancy of eloquence or cogency of reasoning. It is but rarely that conversionists are blessed with these gifts. If they were they would not be conversionists; and the Bishop makes no exception to this rule. But without entering on a close examination of his would-be argument, we would ask what has Christianity to offer to us Jews in exchange for our Judaism? Is it a superior morality? Whatever is really moral in Christian teaching has been taken from Judaism. We need not covet that in the possession of which we already were when Christianity was still in its cradle. And what Christianity has added to the stock is by no means an improvement. A strained morality partly resting on asceticism and partly on an idealism totally unsuited to human nature such as gone forth from the Hand of the Creator can only make hypocrites, fanatics and speculators upon the simplicity and foibles of saints and fools. So unwholesome, so impracticable indeed is what Christianity has super-added to Jewish morality that Christendom, ever since these additions were made, has been engaged in the task of explaining them away, attenuating them and altogether ignoring them if the process of evaporation was inadmissible.

What Christian ever kept the precepts taught in the Sermon on the Mount? What Christian legislature takes the New Testament as its basis? On the contrary, if there be small sects or individual Christians who are desirous of being guided in their conduct strictly by the inspired presumed utterances of their sacred books they are pounced upon by their brother Christians, scorned, fined and imprisoned, if not locked up in a madhouse. In point of morality therefore the Jew would rather lose than gain by embracing Christianity. And in point of doctrine—what nonsense, what logical impossibilities, what absurdities in any of the religions extinct or still existing are there which Christianity has not adopted, crystallised, stereotyped and held up to the multitudes as great saving truths which alone can open the gates to the mansions of the saints and martyrs? Christianity has actually swept the temples of all creeds and moulded its doctrines from the most worthless materials which its broom has accumulated. Like the bird in the fable which was plucked bare after every winged creature had robbed it of the feathers taken from it, there would remain nothing of Christianity were all religions to demand back from it what it has borrowed from them. If ancient Egypt were to claim its trinity, India the incarnation, Parseeism, the doctrine of an evil principle personified in the devil, and Buddhism the several other features with which Christianity has adorned itself, and the polytheism of Greece and Rome all that has been smuggled from them into the monotheism of Judea what would remain? A nude skeleton which would in turn be disowned by every one of the religious systems from which it has at first taken some of its characteristics and having slightly modified them, presented the counterfeit as an original.

Extraordinary indeed must be the delusion of the conversionists to expect that after the exposures made year after year showing the suspicious workshops in which the Christian tenets were manufactured, and after the open letters of divorce sent by the philosophers and scientists of the age to theological and orthodox Christianity to suppose that so sober, so shrewd and so critical a people as the Jewish, would accept as pure gold the dross offered to it. But it is not only the philosophers and scientists of the age that repudiates the Christianity of saints and martyrs, but the masses of

the people, too, begin to find out how they have been deluded and hoodwinked, and abstain in crowds from the performance of rites deemed essential by the dominant faith. We copy the following from a letter addressed by the German correspondent to the *Daily News*. It was published on the 11th inst. The correspondent writes:

And the Protestants, too, in spite of their new synod and their Church constitution, that is doubtless to be, seem to feel now and then that religion in Prussia is in a bad way. The *Oberkirchenrath* has just published the statistics of marriage for the last three months of 1874, which is the first quarter under the operation of the new law. The results are not favourable to the pretensions of the Church. It appears that while all marriages are required first to be celebrated before a civil official, one pair out of every three formally classed as Protestants neglected the religious ceremony. And when one reflects that officers of the army are practically compelled, by regimental orders or by the opinion of their comrades, to include by their marriage the pastor's services, and that the law being a novelty, the less cultivated classes were not always clear about its meaning—when one takes these circumstances into account, even the above proportion, 33 per cent., may seem somewhat delusive. The statistics of baptism are somewhat more favourable. Five out of every six Protestant babies are baptised in the usual way. In the large cities the report is much less satistory to the *Oberkirchenrath* than in the interior and rural districts. Berlin is the most depraved of all, for only one-fifth of the legal marriages have been subsequently confirmed by the Church ceremony.

If as the Bishop said "it was a duty to seek to evangelise the world at large, and therefore all sorts and conditions of men that they met with in the world," our advice to the conversionists would be that instead of beginning at Jerusalem, they should commence at Berlin. What is the number of Jews of Jerusalem in comparison with the number of Christians at Berlin who require conversion? Do the Gospels not teach that GOD is no respector of persons, and that in His eyes Jew and Gentile are alike? Why, therefore, go to distant Arabia and Abyssinia in search of the lost sheep of the house of ISRAEL when the lost Gentile sheep wander about in thousands under the very noses of the conversionists on the banks of the Spree, nay even on those of our own Thames. Charity begins at home. First convert to Christianity the teeming masses around you and make them show by their lives that they have profitted by Christian morality and doctrine, then come to the Jew and pointing to the fruits of your labour tell him: Look what our religion has accomplished. To come to the Jew now is simply labour thrown away.

THE APPROACHING PASSOVER.

The following notice has been issued from the office of the Chief Rabbi to the several congregations throughout the kingdom for their guidance in preparing for the festival of Passover, the eve of which falls on the Sabbath: "Instructions for the eve of Passover, 5636—תענית בכורים on Thursday, י״ב ניסן; בדיקת חמץ on Thursday evening; שריפת חמץ on Friday morning at 11; so much leavened food as may be required for the meals of Friday and Sabbath morning may be kept in the house; Morning Service on Sabbath to commence at half past 6 o'clock; חמי״ may be eaten until a quarter past 9 on Sabbath morning; בטול חמץ at half-past 10 on Sabbath morning; festival Evening Service to commence at half-past seven."

We feel very reluctant to criticise the instructions which the Chief Rabbi has issued to congregations, inasmuch as we feel confident that they have received careful and matured attention with reverent regard to traditional authority. It however appears to us that to instruct congregations to hold divine service at half-past six on Sabbath morning, is to virtually declare that the bulk of the congregants need not attend the Morning Service on that day. And as the service will have to be concluded, at least in Metropolitan Synagogues, within about one hour less than the usual period, we presume that the service will be shorn of the usual choral portions and otherwise hurried. It may not yet be too late to direct that for this Sabbath the Morning Service be divided, so as to admit of the ladies and children and those living at a distance attending at least the *Musaph*.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—The Board at its meeting on the 15th ult., approved of the recommendation of the Committee with respect to the establishment of penny banks, and also of another recommendation, viz., the desirability of holding an annual exhibition of school work. Is it not practicable for our Jewish schools to participate in this exhibition?

JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE.—On Sunday evening a debate was held at this institution on the subject of "National Education." The resolution was moved by Mr. J. N. Castello, who read an able paper in favour of "Compulsory Free and Secular Education in State Schools." The discussion was supported by Messrs. Michael A. Green, A. Hyams, L. Simmonds, Nathan and Jacobs. Mr. Hermann Gollancz presided. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. Castello and the Chairman.

MONTEFIORE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The *Jewish Messenger* publishes a letter from the Committee in which the readers are made acquainted with the resolution passed respecting the disposal of the Fund from which we make the following extract: "This resolution wholly ignores any attempt to appropriate the monies in hand to the purpose of almsgiving, and will set at rest all cavilling on this subject, the Committee adhering *in toto* to the programme originally set forth by them. The Board of Delegates might now take up the matter in earnest, assured that all funds collected will be applied in the manner described, and possessing the opportunity of both rendering honour to Sir Moses Montefiore, and raising the status of the poor in the Holy Land." From this it will be seen how general the apprehension was lest the sums subscribed be frittered away in mere alms, and how disinclined the public are to support the organised begging system prevailing in the Holy Land.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicacy flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

REV. DR. ARTOM ON "KINDNESS TO ANIMALS."

On Saturday evening last the Rev. Dr. ARTOM delivered an interesting lecture at the Jewish Working Men's Club and Institute, on "Man's Duties towards the animal creation according to Judaism."

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA presided.

Prince Louis Lucien Buonaparte had expressed his intention to have been present on the occasion; but Dr. Artom announced that owing to suffering from bronchitis the Prince was unable to carry out his intention.

After a few introductory remarks by the CHAIRMAN,

The Rev. Dr. ARTOM, who was cordially received, proceeded to explain at length the light in which man's duties were viewed by the Scriptures and Jewish literature generally. He expressed some surprise that the Fable had been principally—if not solely—used by profane writers for the purpose of endowing animals with man's attributes in order to teach man's duty towards man—never to teach man's duties towards animals. How different were the Jewish writings! From the first chapter of Genesis to the last section in the Talmud, the sacred writings teemed with references to man's duties towards the animal creation—always teaching that the animals were to be treated with the greatest consideration. Some of the most beautiful passages in the Talmud were intended to convey this lesson. Kindness to animals was claimed to be one of the virtues which had been introduced by modern civilization, but one had only to turn to the Jewish Scriptures to find it there inculcated in the most ancient times. Not only was this duty pointed out in the Pentateuch but also in the Prophets. Isaiah described the characteristics of animals and indirectly pointed out man's duties towards them; Jeremiah also and more particularly had shown with what merciful consideration men should regard animals. Solomon had very eloquently shown man the beautiful lessons he could learn from animals. Job had been even more explicit and had taught that even from the fowls of the heavens could men learn wisdom. The Talmud declared that even if the Law had not been revealed to man he might have learnt all the virtues from the examples set him by the animal creation. After making several apposite quotations from the Talmud in illustration, the reverend lecturer proceeded to show that while in the Jewish sacred writings man was regarded as the ruler of all other living creatures, he was constantly reminded that he must not act towards them as a tyrant but rather as a merciful sovereign. Nearly all the references to animals in the Scriptures had this object. At the time of the subsidence of the flood we read: "And God remembered Noah and every living thing and all the cattle that was with him in the Ark." The Prophet Hosea praises the good peasant who lightened the yoke of his oxen. Nineveh was not destroyed not only because of the women and children in the city, but also of the herds and flocks therein. After a few more references to the Scriptures and the narration of legends respecting Rabbi Jehudah the Prince and Moses, Dr. Artom said that Israel were impressed with the precepts of kindness to animals that they might more fully deserve the title of merciful children of a Merciful Father. So far as the Jews—who were mindful of God's law—were concerned, an association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was unnecessary. Any man who treats animals without consideration directly transgresses one of the laws of God. In the Decalogue the Day of Rest was ordained not only for man and his servants, but also for the animals. See also the many precepts in the Bible referring to animals! Even the straying ox of our enemy we were to lead back again. It was also prescribed that we should not kill the lamb and dam in one day; the calf and the lamb were to remain with their mother eight days before being sacrificed. If a bird's nest were found we were to take the young and to let the mother go. The ox while treading out the corn was not to be muzzled, nor might an ox and an ass be yoked together for their strength was unequal. These humane precepts were to be the rule of man's conduct "that it may be well with thee and that thou mayest prolong thy days." These precepts were amplified by the Sages, who repeatedly reminded us that we should relieve animals from unnecessary suffering. They did more: they prohibited the shooting of animals for mere sport. There was one law in the Mosaic legislation which referred to man's treatment of animals—that defining the Jewish mode of slaughtering animals for food—which had been the means of exciting much ignorant, prejudiced ill-feeling against the Jews. It had become the fashion to declare that the Jews killed animals for food by a process which caused unnecessary suffering. In Switzerland some years ago, in London in 1855, in France in 1867, and even in the present day the controversy had been revived in Switzerland and other parts. It however had been conclusively proved by the most competent authorities that the Jewish mode of slaughtering was anything but inhuman. Twenty-one years ago the Lord Mayor had decided that the process was neither cruel nor opposed to the laws of the country. Our mode of slaughtering animals was by producing death, through loss of blood, and this process was the least painful of all. The Director of the Veterinary College of Hanover had declared that the Jewish mode was the most humane, and he hoped that it would be generally adopted. Unlike in the general community, the office of slaughterer of cattle among the Jews was divested of all its brutal associations and was even raised to the dignity of a religious office. If Science were not represented through prejudiced media, it would justify the Jewish law. After a few further remarks upon the general subject of kindness to animals, the reverend lecturer concluded his address by making an earnest appeal to his hearers ever to treat with the most merciful consideration the animals over which they might have control. (Applause).

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA, in moving a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Artom, spoke at some length in supplement of the reverend lecturer's remarks as to the kindness with which animals should be treated by man. It was a perversion of the mind to engage in field sports in which the only "sport" consisted in the baiting and killing of an animal. He hoped to see the time when more manly sports would take their place. He dwelt with much earnestness upon the kindly consideration which should be paid to animals.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

UNITED STATES.—We learn from a Transatlantic cotemporary that Purim has been celebrated with great demonstrations of rejoicing in several congregations especially at New York and Baltimore where splendid balls were given. In the latter city a Purim gazette was published as a supplement to the *Jewish Chronicle* published there. How tame the celebration of our English Purim appears by the side of the festivities which mark it among our gay cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. The masks which are not allowed by the public to parade the streets make their appearance at the balls.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Rheumatism in both an acute and chronic form is peculiarly rife in this country amongst all classes. The damp moist character of the climate, the nature of the soil, and the necessary exposure to which so many are exposed in their avocations, are one and all most fertile causes of this dreadful complaint. The intense agony of acute rheumatism and the wearing, dragging pain of it when chronic, most have witnessed in others, if, happily, they have not experienced it in their own person. Holloway's remedies will be found an unspeakable comfort to all such sufferers, for they are so readily and easily used, and their beneficial effects are so marked that none should be without them,—[ADVT.]

DR. RICHARDSON ON THE "VITALITY OF THE JEWS AND THE SANITARY MOSAIC CODE."

On Sunday last Dr. RICHARDSON, the eminent author of "Hygeia," &c., delivered a highly interesting lecture at the Jews' Infant Schools on "The Mosaic Sanitary Code and its effect on the Jewish Race."

Sir BARROW ELLIS, K.C.S.I., presided.

Dr. RICHARDSON commenced by observing he believed it to be the wish of the Committee who had invited him to deliver the present lecture, that while treating on the subject of the lecture in such simple and plain terms as should be intelligible to the working community now before him, he should not forget that the facts he was about to adduce would, by the influence of the Press, reach all the reading classes of the seven millions of Jews who, at the present time, represent the Jewish life of the civilised world. He said that his own observations on the vitality of the Jews commenced many years ago, immediately after an outbreak of a great modern plague which had swept over England and destroyed an immense number of people, an outbreak of a plague called cholera. It was asserted at that time that the Jews were entirely exempt from cholera, and although the statement was not absolutely correct in relation to all the outbreaks of the formidable plague in question, it was sufficiently near the truth to command the attention of all who are engaged in the study of vital statistics and the elements of national vitality. He himself had been led by it to endeavour to ascertain if there was any marked distinction between the vitality of the Jewish people and those people among whom they are distributed. An inquiry into English statistics had failed to render any important evidence bearing on this question, for, up to this time, our English census tables and our tables of mortality, splendid contributions to science as they are, have neither defined the relative populations of races in England, nor the relative mortalities. He (the lecturer) had therefore been obliged to refer for information to the statistical returns of the continent, and especially to the statistic monograph of the Jewish race in Europe, published by M. Legoyt, and to the comment on that by Michael Levy, in which are embodied the separate researches of Dr. Glatter, Dr. Neufville, M. Mayer, M. Boudin, M. Burdach, and other authorities. The facts thus collected were of such importance that he (Dr. Richardson) had made them the subject of a paper to the British Association for the advancement of Science, held at Nottingham in 1866. This was the first public notice in this country of one of the most interesting facts bearing on the vitality of different races. They had since been expanded and confirmed by other writers, and to-night they would receive some slight further extension. With this introduction of his subject, Dr. Richardson proceeded to state that he had to deal first with matters of fact relating to the vitality of the Jews, from which it would be shown that the Jews possessed a higher vitality than the other peoples amongst whom they are placed; and secondly, that he had to inquire what were the reasons of this greater vital tenacity of the particular people in question. Following out the plan suggested, the lecturer gave a series of facts, showing how the Jewish people are distributed throughout the world. It had been rudely estimated that there was one Jew in every fifteen hundred inhabitants of the world at large. Legoyt calculated that in Germany, exclusive of Austria, there was one Jew to one hundred and five inhabitants; in England, in 1861, one Jew to four hundred and forty-six; in Ireland, one in seventeen thousand nine hundred and ten; in France, one in four hundred and sixty-eight; in Italy, one in four hundred and and twelve; in Russia, one in forty two; in Poland, one in seven; in Switzerland, one in five hundred and ninety-five; in Austria, one in thirty-three; in Holland, one in fifty-two; in Turkey, one in sixty-one. These figures must be taken merely as approximations to the truth, and as failing to include many other communities of Jews, signally those in America, who must by this time have increased to over one hundred thousand; those in Algeria, who number, probably, another hundred thousand, and a considerable Jewish element which, notwithstanding the oppression, exists still in the Iberian Peninsula. Turning to the relative mortality of the Jewish and other peoples, Dr. Richardson traced this through different ages of life, beginning with the still-born, that is, children who die before or soon after birth. He showed, from Legoyt, that in Prussian Germany there was one still-born in 97·75 amongst Jews; one in 47·29 amongst Catholics; one in 42·47 amongst Evangelicals. It is remarkable that the great differences in respect to these lives were amongst the legitimate births, but of natural births, the living amongst the Jews were considerably greater than amongst the other classes. It was also worthy of remark that the number of natural births among the Jews were also smaller. Amongst children of from one to five years of age, the mortality continues comparatively low among the Jews. Mayer estimates from the statistics at Fürth that the Jewish children under five die only at the rate of 10 per cent., while Christian children of the same age die at the rate of 14 per cent. Neufville, making the same observation in respect to Frankfort, finds that during the first five years of life the deaths of children are as 12·9 amongst the Jews, to 24·1 amongst the Christians. This tenacity of life is maintained in later periods. At Frankfort, Mayer reports that amongst the Jews 54 per cent. reach their fiftieth year, amongst the Christians 38 per cent. only. Of the Jews 27 per cent. reach the age of seventy; of the Christians 13 per cent. In the total, one fourth of the Jews live to be twenty-eight years and a quarter old, while one fourth of the Christians only live to be six years and eleven months old. Half the Jews at Frankfort reach fifty-three years and one month; half the Christians succumb at thirty-six years. One fourth of the Jewish population passed the age of sventy-one; one fourth of the Christian population exceeded only fifty-nine years and ten months. This same order of facts extended to the increase of population. The Jews on the whole marry less frequently, have fewer children, fewer stillborn children, and fewer deaths among those they rear than among members of other communities, but the vitality amongst those who live is such that the Jewish population increases in effective strength over the others. In Prussia from the year 1822 to 1840 the Jewish population increased 31½ per cent., the Christian population 28 per cent. There was one birth in 28 of the Jews, one in 25 of the Christians. One death in every 40 Jews, one in every 34 Christians. From a mortality table of 1,000 persons whose deaths occurred between the years 1833 and 1855 Dr. Glatter has compared three races with the Jews and has given as the average life to Germans 28·50 years; to Hungarians 23·11 years; to Croats 22·10 years; to Jews 30·20 years. The same statician has reported on the longevity of 1,000 individuals in these four races, including those deceased who had passed seventy years at the time of their death. Of these 86 were Germans, 54 Hungarians, 70 Croats and 120 Jews. Lastly, from the statistics of Legoyt, the statistics of suicide were given amongst Protestants, Catholics and Jews living in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Austria, Hungary and Transylvania. The proportion of suicides in 100,000 of inhabitants ran as follows: Protestants, 616·3; Catholics, 373·9; Jews, 291·4. In Bavaria there are more suicides amongst the Catholics but fewer than amongst Protestants; there were as 135·4 Protestants, 49·1 Catholics and 105·9 Jews. In addition to these details Dr. Richardson said he was able to-night to offer an approximate estimate of the relative value of life between Jews in London and other members of the English community. From three tables supplied to him by Dr. Asher he had obtained the number of burials of members of the Jewish community for three years with the ages of all who had died. The number amounted to 2,563. By comparing these mortalities at different ages with the mortalities according to ages of the whole population of London, per annum, he had discovered the interesting fact that the mortality amongst the Jews, by this comparison, was shown to be the highest at the extreme or latest period of life and lightest at the beginning and meridian of life. Thus in the first five years the relation was as 45 for the whole population to 44 of the Jewish, in the meridian of life (between 35 and 45 years) it was eight to five, and at the extreme of life (from 85 upwards) it was 0·8 to two or nearly one to three. The facts relating to the vitality of the Jews suggest, said Dr. Richardson, one of the strangest lessons in history. The modern Jew with all the advantages of his political freedom must read the past of his race before he can understand what his fathers have borne in the way of trial, and the circumstances under which, during the severity of their trials, they have maintained such a tenacity of vital power. Even in this the freest country of the world, England, the opposition of race has been such that native poets, politicians and historians have been influenced by it. The result of the Bill for the naturalization of the Jews which passed during the Pelham administration in 1753 is typical of this oppression, for, moderate as it was, it had to be repealed amidst the rage of a people which was so ungovernable, that a Christian bishop who supported the Bill, as he traversed his diocese to confirm his flock, met with open insult. Yet through these later and through infinitely more severe and earlier persecutions, the vital energy of the persecuted race has continued and at last has triumphed. It has been a race locked up in close quarters in close towns, held from political rights, debarred from social privileges and in the midst of all has lived more healthily than its oppressors. Why? The question thus presented brought the lecturer to the second division of his subject. Three reasons had been assigned for this high vitality. The first of these is that the race itself possesses an organic and dynamic speciality; an excess of vital resistance different from that of other races forming part of the social and political group. Another reason assigned is that what may be called the Mosaic sanitary code, the rules for health laid down in the Pentateuch, have proved sufficiently effective to maintain a special high degree of health amongst those who have adhered religiously to the Jewish faith. The third reason conjectured is that independently of any special tenacity of life or of any religious teaching the Jews have followed either under the influence of necessity or from natural prompting a better life in all that pertains to the maintenance of healthy physical existence. As bearing on these three reasons Dr. Richardson held that they had all something that was true in them and that the results they had seen were due to the combination of the three sets of causes. There is no evidence relating to the first reason assigned that the Jews are physiologically of stronger build or of better construction of body than other races; in some respects, indeed, they are inferior both to the Saxon and the Celtic people. But this was in their favour, that they did not show the same hereditary tendency to scrofula and other forms of disease, as their neighbouring races, and hence, without being physically stronger, they were less liable to be afflicted with many maladies, which carry off in early life more powerfully formed but intrinsically less favoured individuals. This is a very important element in their favour exempting them, not probably from cancer, but to some considerable extent from consumption, rheumatism, and other forms of fatal malady. In respect to the influence of the Mosaic Sanitary Code, the lecturer said that that influence could scarcely be overrated. To begin, the Commandments themselves might all be looked upon as sanitary provisions. The First Commandment, which enjoined the recognition of but one Supreme creative power tended to keep in mind the unity of design of the Universe, and to prevent the rendering of service to many powers, which, being assumed as of different natures or desires, might call for services which would lead, in their diversity, to many and grievous injuries. The mythologies which included many gods, were indeed practically subversive of the simplest and purest rules of life. The Second Commandment was remarkable in that, it specified the times or generations that were required to wipe out the effect of physical degradation. The third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth Commandments all have reference to the rule and governance of the passions, without which governance life was necessarily embittered, degraded and shortened. The fifth takes special care of the aged and infirm, and the fourth, which enjoins a special day of rest, and is seven times enforced, is itself so important a provision for health, that a nation which followed it strictly might, on the purest physiological grounds, expect to realize an extra seventh term of existence beyond a nation that was not so wise as to accept such a provision. After the Commandments came the more direct sanitary regulations of the Mosaic Code, some of which, though they could not here be dwelt on, were not second in importance to others which could be publicly and earnestly enforced. Amongst these latter rules those relating to marriage were referred to. The perfect cleansing of the house, that process which now, as the Passover approaches, is about to commence, was one of those great sanitary rules which, carried out by the whole community, Christian and Jewish, would do more to cut off the spread of those diseases, the poisons of which lurk in the household, than any sanitary law that a modern parliament could impose. The cleansing of vessels, the separation of cloths for cleansing, so that those which are used for vessels shall never be used for the body, the ablutions of the body that are enjoined, the isolation of the infectious sick, the purification of or even removal from infected houses, and the provisions in respect to food, so that no unclean, diseased or decomposed animal should be used as food; these were all parts of the sanitary scheme, so wise, so pure, so perfect, that modern science, when candidly speaking, has no alternative but to accept them as influences for good, to which little can be added, and nothing taken away. In treating of the third reasons for the greater vitality of the Jews, those which may be called social and moral, Dr. Richardson dwelt on the comparative freedom which they enjoyed from hard physical labour; on the extraordinary care with which they tended their young and old, on their isolation and the purity of their race by their method of marriage, on their comparative frugality, and, above all, on their temperance, on their avoidance, especially in early life, of intoxicating drinks. These observances had protected them for centuries to a degree it were difficult to define, to a beneficial extent it were difficult to overrate; and if it was to be regretted that they had been forced by necessity to these observances, it could hardly be regretted that the grand lesson, "there is no virtue like necessity," had been by their means so faithfully expounded. In conclusion, Dr. Richardson said that the dangers to which the modern Jew is exposed, and by which his vitality is threatened, were now those, not of restriction, but of liberty; the dangers ahead were in the departure from the simple and sober life he had hitherto led, in the indulgence of intemperance, the strain after wealth and show, the passion of speculation and gambling, and the too ready acceptance as a proverb, what they have heretofore considered as a byeword, "let us eat and

drink, for to-morrow we die." To lead them to a future, nobler and better than would be implied in this departure; to lead them to a future greater and happier than any they had yet realized, required no prompting from the man of science. The prompting for such endeavours came to them from the noblest of ancient sources of wisdom, righteousness, and learnings. It bade them fulfil the prophecy of their own grandest poet; it bade them strive to create that day "when the voice of weeping shall be no more heard nor the voice of crying; when there shall be no more an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days; when the child shall die an hundred years old."

The lecture was frequently interrupted by the acclamations of the audience.

In moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Richardson, Sir Barrow Ellis spoke of the highly interesting and instructive character of the lecture. He hoped that the Jews of the present day would not be over confident of the vitality of our race, but that they would continue to make efforts to increase that vitality. He was able from a long sojourn in the East to testify to the accuracy of Dr. Richardson's remarks concerning the Eastern nations.

Dr. Richardson having briefly replied,

The Rev. A. L. Green moved a vote of thanks to Sir Barrow Ellis for presiding, which was heartily received by the audience, and acknowledged by the Chairman.

[It is intended to reprint the above report of Dr. Richardson's lecture for discriminating circulation through Jewish ministers who may intimate their willingness to treat the subject in their pulpits—say, during the approaching festival.]

THE CONSECRATION OF A NEW SYNAGOGUE AT SHIELDS.

Further particulars have been forwarded to us by several correspondents respecting the new synagogue at Shields, consecrated on Wednesday week. The building is of a more pretentious character than was indicated by the particulars published in our last week's impression. Owing to the liberal assistance obtained through the Rev. Chief Rabbi, the Rev. A. L. Green and others, a suitable building was purchased, which after extensive alterations was adapted to a suitable place of worship. A schoolroom capable of accomodating some 35 children was provided in the basement. The synagogue is small but tastefully decorated. It will accommodate about 100 persons.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a dinner held at the Oddfellows Hall at which over a hundred ladies and gentlemen attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Meyer Barczynski, President; Mr. Joseph Fisher, the Treasurer, acting as Vice-Chairman. Among those present were the Rev. S. Harris, of Newcastle, Rev. I. A. Levy, of Sunderland, and many other visitors from neighbouring congregations. Various toasts appropriate to the occasion were given and the dinner was followed by a ball.

On Sunday evening a meeting of the members of the congregation was held in the schoolroom at which all seatholders attended. Rules for the government of the congregation were adopted. The greatest unanimity prevailed and the members promised to give their hearty support to the united congregation. Messrs. Barczynski and Fisher were elected respectively President and Treasurer.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK.

Miss Chapman, Teacher in the Jews' Free School, has been appointed to the post of Head Mistress of the Jews' Hospital.

Mr. Henry E Rensburg, of Liverpool, has published in a pamphlet form an able paper on "The Orchestra, its constitution, management, &c.," read before the Liverpool Art Club, on Dec. 6th last.

On the occasion of the marriage of Miss Ada Moss, third daughter of Mr. Edward Moss, on the 23rd inst., the inmates of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home were treated with a sumptuous dinner.

Sir Albert Sassoon has obtained the consent of the Prince of Wales to erect an equestrian statue of His Royal Highness in Bombay in commemoration of the Prince's visit to that place. The cost will be about £5,000.

Among the pictures sent by Mr. Lionel J. Cowen to the Royal Academy is one of more importance than he has hitherto painted, and which is likely to prove very attractive.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., attended the Anniversary Eestival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and proposed, in felicitous terms, "The Foreign Sovereigns and Government Protectors of the Society, and their representatives there present."

We are very pleased to hear that the health of the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild is much improved. She is at present on board her yacht "Czarina," laying in Portsmouth Harbour, and on Tuesday last the Naval Commander-in-Chief of that port (Admiral Elliott, and Mrs Elliott) went on board and were introduced to the worthy Baroness by Mr. A. L. Emanuel, of Portsea, after which luncheon was served.

The *Journal Official* has the following: "The construction of the new synagogue in the Rue des Tournelles approaches its end, and in style of architecture excels that of the Rue de la Victoire. The tebah, the sanctuary and the tabernacle are finished the same in both, and in the former, as in the latter, the entrance to the temple is through an *atrium* and a porch. The tabernacle is of semi-circular form and is decorated with red marble and ornaments of marble *vert et gris*. The cost is 868,990 francs.

Jewish Scholars' Life Boat Fund.—We learn that Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held shortly at which the Jewish Scholars' Life Boat Fund will be formally handed over to the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

The late Mr. Neumegen.—Sir B. S. Phillips, accompanied by Mr. Sebag and Mr. R. L. Henry, visited Mrs. Neumegen at her residence at Kew, on Sunday last, for the purpose of presenting to her a handsome silver inkstand, and to her daughter a bracelet, in conjunction with £300 Madras Railway Stock (value £350), which had been purchased by some of the former pupils and a few friends of the late Mr. Neumegen, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard. Sir Benjamin in presenting the memorial alluded in a graceful and feeling manner to the long and untiring labours of Mr. Neumegen, which he could date back for 60 years, when he (Sir Benjaman) was one of his pupils. Mrs. Neumegen appeared much pleased by the good feeling evinced by the memorial, and expressed her warm acknowledgments to the contributors to the fund, and especially to Sir Benjamin Phillips and his companions for the trouble they had taken in the collection and application thereof.

Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Phlegm.—Two of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give immediate relief. Nothing else gives such a sound, refreshing night's rest. In rheumatism and nervous pains they act like a charm. Sold by all druggists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.—[Advt.]

PROFESSOR MARKS' LECTURES ON PSALM CX.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the subjoined summary of the concluding lecture delivered at the Berkeley Street Synagogue on Sabbath last.

The Reverend Professor addressed himself to the reasons assigned by the writer of the "Epistle to the Jews" for interpreting the Psalm as predictive of Jesus of Nazareth: 1st., the introduction at 4th verse of נִשְׁבַּע, "He hath sworn," which Paul considers as exceptional and mysterious in its application. This argument was at once confuted out of Ps. 89, 4, where it was shown that precisely the same expression is used in reference to David, "I have sworn unto David, my servant." A similar passage was cited by the preacher from Psalm 132, showing that David's glorious reign was to be identified with a righteous priesthood, and crowned with temporal and spiritual splendour. The second argument of Paul that כהן (priest) is only applied to a descendant of the tribe of Levi, was met by the preacher as a grave error, refuted a score of times in the Hebrew Bible. Instances were adduced of כהן being applied to the priest of Isis (Gen. 41, 45) to Jethro (Exod. ii. 16) to the whole house of Israel (Exod. xix. 6), and especially to David's sons, ובני דוד כהנים היו, "And David's son's were priests" (II. Sam. viii. 18). The third reason of Paul that לעולם implies "endless time" was also refuted out of the Hebrew Scriptures, and was shown to denote indefinite and uncertain time, when unaccompanied by וָעֶד. Instances were adduced of עולם being employed by Moses in reference to the Jubilee. As to the 4th reason of Paul, that מלכי צדק (Melchusedek) is the only instance of temporal and spiritual sovereignity combined in one and the same person, the preacher clearly showed, by quotations from Job and other Scriptural books, that in the patriarchal age, the chief or sheik of a tribe, as well as the king, was also its priest, and he cited an instance amongst the Canaanites of אדני צדק (Adonisedek, Joshua x. 1), where precisely the same etymology and meaning occur. Professor Marks spoke strongly against the perversion of the CX. Psalm by Paul, in rendering שָׁלֵם "peace" instead of "salem," the abbreviated name for Jerusalem, and he clearly showed how Paul had taken advantage of the mistranslation of the word in the Septuagint Version. The opening of Psalm LXXVI, ויהי בְשָׁלֵם סכו ומעונתו בציון "His tent is in Salem: His abode is in Zion," refuted completely the exposition of Paul. After having demonstrated with remarkable clearness that in the whole range of Scriptural history there was no personage to whom the 4th verse of the Psalm could reasonably be applied other than David, whom the poet of the age describes as worthy to unite in his own person the crown of Royalty and the crown of Sacerdotalism, the preacher also brought the three last verses of the Psalms to fit in historically with David, who, within four years after the capture of Jerusalem, had conquered and reduced to vassalage all the powerful neighbouring states, and pushed the limits of the Hebrew Empire to the shores of the Euphrates. Professor Marks concluded the series by showing that the better informed and more critical churchmen of the present day find themselves compelled to abandon the far-fetched and allegorising expositions of Paul. "These modern scholars," said Professor Marks, "are now at one with our best Jewish critics, that the Scripture text involves no esoteric properties, but is to be understood in one sense only, as the sacred penman intended it to be understood. Applying this rational explanation to the 110th Psalm, Dean Stanley in his admirable article on David, in the dictionary of the Bible, refuses to suffer Paul to turn him aside from the plain historical bearings of the chapter. Speaking of David's military career, and of the contests in which he was engaged, Dean Stanley says 'To these wars in general may be ascribed the 110th Psalm, as illustrating both the sacerdotal character of David and his mode of making war.'" The Rev. Professor Marks continued: "Around Dean Stanley there has been forming during the last decade in the Anglican Church a learned and influential school, one of whose dicta is, that Paul's expositions of Scripture are no longer tenable, because they belong to an age and to a mode of thought that have passed away. Dr. Jowett speaks plainly enough on this matter. 'There are,' says he, 'many quotations from the Psalms and the Prophets in the Epistles, in which the meaning is quickened and spiritualised, but hardly any, probably none, which is based on the original sense or context.' He contends 'that the applications made by the New Testament of passages in the old should no longer be insisted on, because it is not honest to confound illustration with argument in theology any more than in any other subject.'" "In the face of such open avowals," said Prof. Marks, "from the magnates and the teachers of the Church might not we Jews exclaim with the Hebrew Prophet: 'At last the day has come which we have waited for; we have realised it; we have seen it.' Time and Truth have worked for the justification of the constancy of Israel to its ancient faith, even in quarters where its disciples were once reviled as blind and wilful contemners of prophecy, because they resolutely refused to acknowledge the meaning of Scripture to be what un-English expositors by clipping, pruning and twisting, had infallibly pronounced it to imply. And now, after what we Jews have persistently asserted, that passages of the Hebrew Bible, as quoted by the Evangelists, are distorted from their obvious sense, has become a conviction amongst Christians of intellectual conscience too powerful to be suppressed by the Church, might it not be supposed that the Society for the Conversion of the Jews would see that their occupation had departed? At any rate, they might now turn their zealous labours into a far more hopeful channel for the conversion of the pastors of their own Church, after the confession made by those that knowledge, critical acumen and the irresistible power of truth have brought them to the same conclusion as that invariably arrived at by Jews, that it is not possible to seek for the native and genuine sense of the Hebrew Scriptures in the erratic expositions assigned to them by the writers of the New Testament."

The late Mr. Isaac Moss.—We learn from a Sheffield contemporary that the late Mr. Isaac Moss, who recently died at Sheffield, has bequeathed legacies free of duty to the following charitable institutions: Hebrew School at Birmingham, £200; to each of the following £100: Hebrew School at Manchester; Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood; Jews' College, Finsbury Square; Sheffield General Infirmary; Sheffield Public Hospital; Sheffield Women's Hospital; Sheffield Cherry Tree Orphanage; £50 to the Sheffield Boys' Charity School, and Sheffield Girls' Charity School.

Australia.—A meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held in the East Melbourne Synagogue, on January 9th last, Mr. E. L. Zox in the Chair. The principal business was the consideration of the case of a Mr. Louis W. Lewis who had died in a lunatic asylum on Dec. 29th, and whose death, it was alleged, had been acelerated by the ill-treatment of the deceased by the officials of the Asylum. The general opinion of the meeting was that seeing that the Association was only for protecting Jewish interests, and that there was no reason to suppose that the deceased had been maltreated because he was a Jew they had no grounds to take action upon. It was however resolved that should the friends of the deceased request the Branch to take any steps in the matter, the members would use their best endeavours to obtain a further investigation.

BRUSSELS.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AND BOARDING SCHOOL, BRUSSELS.
348—350, CHAUSSEE D'ETTERBEEK,
(Opposite the Zoological Gardens).
Principal—Professor L. KAHN.

THIS Establishment, founded in 1863, and re-organised in 1874, with important improvements, offers to its pupils a sound religious and moral education, and a thorough study of all branches, comprising a careful, general and commercial education. The most rapid progress in modern languages. Number of pupils limited. Home comfort. The highest references in England and on the Continent.

TEMPLE COTTAGE, RAMSGATE.

SEVERAL Pupils of the Reverend ISAAC H. MYERS having finished their course of studies, there will be some VACANCIES after the ensuing Vacation.

Mr. Myers's system is founded on philosophical principles, and is now adopted in the highest public school in the country.

One year's training in the true principles of learning is far more valuable than years of the ordinary school education.

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 22, Woburn-place, Russell-square, W.C. Principals.—The MISSES LACY. The School assisted by Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters. Every advantage for families residing in the West Central district. Also Board and Residence for pupils of the Gower-street Schools, where they can be assisted with their studies if required. Calisthenics and Dancing Class s for juveniles on Wednesday afternoons; also for ladies and gentlemen on Tuesday evenings fashionable and pleasant dancing.

18, PORTSDOWN ROAD, MAIDA VALE, W

THE REV. B. SPIERS receives as boarders a strictly limited number of Young Gentlemen who attend the University College School, or a Private School. His establishment combines the comforts of a home with the advantage of private instruction, and the preparation of lessons for school is conducted under the superintendence of an efficient master.

Mr. Spiers also begs to acquaint his co-religionists residing in the above neighbourhood and its vicinity, that he has opened EVENING CLASSES for instruction in Hebrew and Religion. Terms 25s. per quarter. For further particulars apply to the above address.

HAMBURG.
4, MATHILDENSTRASSE, ST. PAULI.

B. BARUCH'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Parents who desire their sons to attend one of the local superior schools, can entrust the same to my care. A sound education will be afforded, and special attention be paid to their religious and moral welfare.

The pupils have an abundant and wholesome diet, and are considered in every respect as members of the family.

The best references. For prospectuses apply to the above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR JEWISH YOUNG LADIES.
DIRECTED BY MADAME KAHN.
22, Rue Boileau, Auteuil, Paris,
(near the Bois de Boulogne.)

MADAME KAHN has OBTAINED TWO REWARDS.

One from the Society established at Paris to further the development of public instruction.

The other from the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship,

The Principal will be in London, 33, Montague-place, Russell square, W.C., immediately after the Passover Feast, the 18th of April.

Under a Judge's Order.—Removed from Northumberland House, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington; a Sale being prohibited on the premises. The excellent modern appointments of a private Lunatic Asylum, comprising the appurtenances of eighty bed and sitting rooms, including suites in Mahogany and Pine, Mahogany and Brass Tubular Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Spanish Mahogany Winged Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Marble Top Washstands, sets of Toilet fittings. Brilliant Plate Chimney Glasses, large Brussels and other Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons, Mahogany extending Dining Tables; a full size Billiard Table, by Bennett, with balls and cues, Settes, Lounges, Three Walnut Drawing Room Suites, Oval Loo Card and Occasional Tables, Three Spanish Mahogany Sideboards, Cottage Pianofortes, by Peachey and others, 120 ounces of Plate, capital Plated Goods, including a very fine Sheffield Candelabra, 2,000 vols of medical and other works, 50 dozen of Wine. Bed and Table Linen, China, Glass and other effects.

MR. JAMES LEVY will SELL the above by AUCTION at the Rooms, 13, High Holborn, on MONDAY, April 3rd, and following three days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day on account of the large number of lots. May be viewed, and Catalogues had of Mr. James Levy, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 5, Southampton Buildings.

על פסח

MORRIS EMANUEL, GROCER, OILMAN, and CHEESEMONGER, 16, BEVIS MARKS, late of 16, Duke-street, Aldgate, begs respectfully to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public generally for the ENSUING PASSOVER. He guarantees that all articles supplied shall be of the best quality and at lowest possible prices. Weekly orders attended to.

על פסח

ABRAHAM COHEN, COOK and CONFECTIONER, 33, Middlesex-street, Aldgate. The cheapest house in London for the supplying Breakfasts, Wedding Balls, and Suppers in first class style, and on the shortest notice. All kinds of fancy pastry and cakes of all descriptions. Jellies, Blancmanges, and fancy ices. Plate, China, Glass, and Rout Seats lent on hire.

Mr. A. C. has given the greatest satisfaction on all occasions whenever employed, for which testimonials have publicly been presented to him; and he will use his utmost endeavours to deserve the further patronage of the public by executing orders promptly and neatly, and by supplying the very best articles —Please observe the address.

על פסח

HOWARD'S HOTEL,
ST. JAMES' PLACE, ALDGATE.
JOSEPH RAPHAEL, Proprietor.

THIS Establishment, which is opposite to the Great Synagogue, and near all the City Synagogues, is NOW OPEN for VISITORS throughout the year.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with cold Luncheons, from 1 till 2 o'clock. Dinners daily for small and large parties. Vacancies for one or two gentlemen permanently. Terms moderate. Accommodation for a few boarders during the Passover.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
14, BEVIS MARKS, ST. MARY AXE, CITY, E.C.
Proprietress.—Mrs. S. ISAACS.

THIS Establishment, which is near all the City Synagogues, is NOW OPEN for the accommodation of visitors throughout the year. Luncheons can be obtained from 1 to 2 o'clock, and dinner from 2 to 3 o'clock daily. Dinners can be ordered for large or small parties. Vacancies for one or two gentlemen (permanently) on moderate terms.

THE widow Mrs. H. ROSENBERG begs to inform the public in general that she can supply them with the FINEST POULTRY at very moderate prices, and thanks her numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same. Weddings Dinner Parties and country orders supplied on the shortest notice.—51, Shirland-road Maida Hill. W.

JEWISH WEDDINGS.
A NOBLE MANSION,
Brilliantly lighted, newly and elegantly decorated, and
UNRIVALLED IN STYLE,
may be engaged for high class Weddings and Private Parties. Every possible convenience for cooking. Apply to Mr. Geary, 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

MISS ALEXANDER, 33, Montague-place, Russell-square.—Families wishing to be accommodated during the Passover Holydays will oblige by making an early application. Also a Drawing-room floor to let

---

BRIGHTON AQUARIUM HOTEL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—על פסח

FAMILIES wishing to be accommodated during פסח with Board and Apartments must please send in their applications on or before the 3rd April next, as there are now only a limited number of rooms vacant. Visitors not staying at the Hotel, but wishing to Board during פסח, must also please apply before the above date.—M VAN DIEPENHEIM, Proprietor.

8, Woburn place, Russell-square, W.C.

FAMILIES wishing to be accommodated during the Passover Holydays with BOARD and APARTMENTS must apply early so as to make arrangements accordingly to avoid disappointment.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE in a small private family, with every home comfort. House pleasantly situated close to Royal Oak Station. Highest references given and required. Address K., Post Office, Maida Hill, W.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION by a well educated Jewish lady, aged 30. A good linguist. Highest references. Address E. M., 13, Moreton street, Strangeways, Manchester.

MISS GENESE returns THANKS to her friends and the public for their patronage during the past season, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. She has just returned from Paris with an eloquent assortment of Millinery, Lace Fichus, Sets, Lace Handkerchiefs, &c. Country orders attended to. Ladies own materials made up in the newest style. Miss Genese, 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

MR. S. SPEELMAN, Member of the Royal Italian Opera Band, Albert Hall Concerts, &c., is now OPEN to GIVE LESSONS on the Violin. For terms, apply to 322, Sudeley-street, City-road, Islington.

MR. T. BARNSTEIN, 18, Effingham-crescent, Dover, has a VACANCY after פסח for TWO BOARDERS. Pupils prepared for collegiate, commercial or professional pursuits Tuition: Hebrew, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Drawing and Music. First class reference. Apply as above.

MR. A. KOSTER, Nurse and Attendant to the Sick and Invalids, is OPEN for ENGAGEMENT.—34, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields. Telegrams immediately attended to.

A Young Lady desires a MORNING ENGAGEMENT to instruct one or two young children. Address D., 19, Chadwell-street, Myddelton-square, N.

A Professional Gentleman, of great experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a few PRIVATE PUPILS requiring home instruction. First-class references. Address Alpha, Jewish Chronicle office.

A Lady highly recommends her Governess, who is seeking a MORNING ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements: thorough English, French, German, Latin, Hebrew Music and Drawing. Boys or Girls. Address D. V., Sibley's, Stationer, Marchmont-street, W.C.

A Parisian Lady (superior Governess) having some hours disengaged, wishes for more LESSONS: Grammar, History, Literature, Conversation, Music. Jewish references. G. L., 5a, Chepstow-place, Bayswater.

A Professed Jewish COOK seeks a SITUATION on a job for the Passover or a little longer if required. The highest references given. Address A. A., 69, Lower Oxford-street, Bedford-square, Mile End.

A Few Boarders can be accommodated during the PASSOVER HOLIDAYS in a highly respectable Jewish family. Apply at 46, Woburn-place, Russell-square, W.C.

JEWISH NURSEMAID WANTED by the 18th April. Must be used to children and not under 20 years of age. Apply personally, 61, Trinity-square, Borough.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman of experience, who has a good personal connection of some years' standing, desires a PARTNER (sleeping or otherwise) to join him in establishing a WHOLESALE BUSINESS. Strictest investigation counted. Address R. M. S., Jewish Chronicle office.

READY Made or Shoe Trade.—A Commercial TRAVELLER, with a connection and fifteen years experience, is OPEN to REPRESENT a good house on salary or salary and commission. Address J. M. Myers, 14, Shore-road, South Hackney.

TWO or more Jewish ladies would like to DINE every day during the Passover Holydays with an orthodox family, either in Bayswater or Kensington. For particulars, address A. Z., Delany's Library Fulham-road.

TWO Young Dutchmen, possessing the best references, and who have been engaged for three years in a commercial office as Bookkeepers and Correspondents, seek a SITUATION in an office in London. They have a good knowledge of the modern languages. Address Messrs. Gebrs. Haajens, Keizerstraat, Rotterdam, sub lit. V.G.

WANTED, a Situation as SALESWOMAN, by a young person, aged 22. Willing to make herself generally useful. Address A. C., 44, Lower Marsh, Lambeth.

WANTED, by a young lady, a RE ENGAGEMENT as LADY COMPANION. Is fully competent to assist in housekeeping, Highest references. Address D. V., Jewish Chronicle Office.

WANTED, for the country, an orthodox good plain COOK. Apply, stating name, age, and references to Frau, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, by a competent German Jewess, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER. Willing to make herself generally useful in the discharge of any duties not menial. Highest references. Address W. C., Jewish Chronicle office.

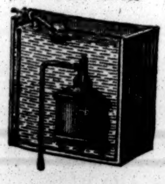
WANTED, by a manufacturer of Porte-monnaies, Pocket books, &c., a PARTNER with a capital of £500 to a £1000. Address A. M., Jewish Chronicle office.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

PATENT CISTERN FILTERS, CHARGED SOLELY WITH ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

Requiring, when once fixed, NO attention whatever.

House Cistern, fitted with Cistern Filter



Portable Cistern Filter.

THE LATEST PATENTED FILTER IN GENERAL USE,

And superior to all others. Vide Professor Frankland's Reports to the Registrar General, July 1866, November 1867, and May 1870. See also the "Lancet," January 12 1867. Also testimonials from Dr. Hassall, September 23, 1863; Dr. Lankester, Sept. 10, 1867; and Dr. Letheby, Feb. 15 1865, and Dec. 1872.

Price £1 10s. and upwards. Portable Filters on this System, £1 5s. to £3.

atronised and used by Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the élite of the Medical Profession, and at the London, St. George's, Fever, Small-Pox, and German Hospitals, and at Government Barracks, Lunatic Asylums, numerous Institutions, Breweries, &c.

Water-Testing Apparatus 10s. 6d. and 21s. each. Pocket Filters from 4s. 6d. to 6s. each.
Household and Fancy Filters from 12s. 6d.

The Filters may be seen in operation, and full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Offices,

157, STRAND, W.C. (4 doors from Somerset House), **LONDON.**

Read "Water, its Impurities and Purification." Price (post free) 2d.

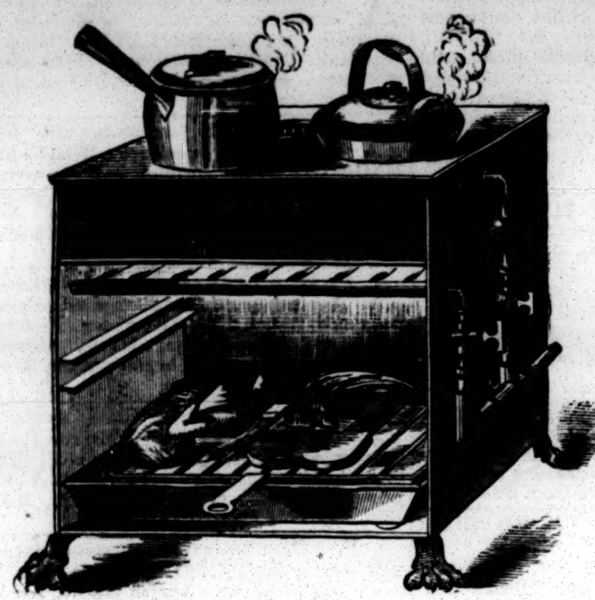
FURNISH YOUR HOUSE THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73 & 77, HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
(NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.)

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING,
DRAPERY, IRONMONGERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

A Descriptive Catalogue (the best Furnishing Guide extant) post free on application.



A MONTH'S TRIAL ALLOWED.

FISHER'S GAS STOVES

Roast, Bake, Broil, and Boil Dinners at one-third the Cost of Coal Fires, and avoid all dust and dirt.

Can be seen in operation daily.

10s.6d. Upwards.

Especially adapted for Hot Climates.

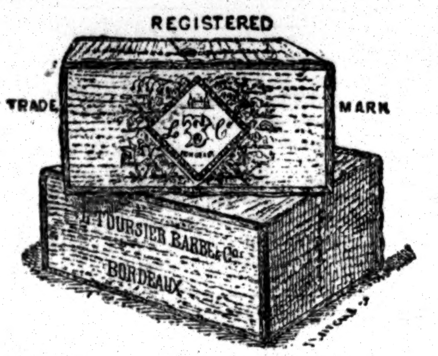
Price Lists Post Free on Application.

211, STRAND, 140, FLEET STREET.

SHIPPERS OF BORDEAUX WINES (CLARET, SAUTERNES), AND BRANDY.

PRICE LISTS and SAMPLES sent on application to the Branch Office,

3, LANGHAM PL., REGENT ST., W.



L. TOURSIER.BARBE&Co

102, QUAI DES CHARTRONS, 102

BORDEAUX

3, LANGHAM PL., REGENT ST., W.

PRICE LISTS and SAMPLES sent on application to the Branch Office,

The most PURE, SOUND, and WHOLESOME WINES ONLY. SENT DIRECT TO ALL PARTS.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.

AT

DEANE'S

A.D. 1700.

Table Knives.	Fenders.
Electro Forks.	Stoves.
Tea & Coffee Sets.	Baths.
Cruets & Liqueurs.	Bedsteads.
Dish Covers.	Gaseliers.
Tea Urns.	Kitcheners.
Tea Trays.	Tinware.
Lamps.	Garden Tools.
China & Glass.	(*Catalogues Free.*)

DEANE & Co., 46, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

	s.	d.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, not exceeding 5 lines	3	6
Each succeeding line		6
Public Companies, Societies, &c.—First 5 lines	5	0
Each succeeding line		9
Trade and Educational Advertisements, &c., not exceeding 5 lines	3	6
Each succeeding line		6
Apartments to Let or Wanted; Situations Vacant or Wanted, not excd. 5 lines	2	6
Each succeeding line		4

A Reduction on Contracts for Advertisements according to the number of insertions.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID.

(To this rule no exception can be made).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 8s. 8d.

The Journal is forwarded, post free, on prepayment of the Annual Subscription.

It is requested that all Cheques and Post Office Orders be crossed "City Bank," and made payable to ASHER I. MYERS, Publisher. Stamps only received for amounts under 5s

OFFICE:

43, FINSBURY SQUARE.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR THE TRADE:

125, FLEET STREET, E.C.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE ALSO RECEIVED.

SAMUEL LEWIS & CO.'S GREAT SALE

IS

NOW ON

OF

SILKS, SATINS, SILK VELVETS, &c.,

Purchased by Mr. Lewis for Cash in Paris and Lyons during the great depression in the Silk Market in January and February.

£5,799 10s. 9d. worth of RICH COLOURED GROSDE SUEZ SILKS. BLACK and COLOURED GROS GRAINS of the richest Manufacture. Originally from 14 to 18 Francs per Yard. Selling Price, 2s. 11½d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d.

500 Pieces CRAQUELINS, made of the Richest SILKS, FRAILLE & SATINS. Original Prices from 7 Francs 50 cents, to 15 Francs 50 cents. Selling Prices, 4¾d., 6¾d., 9¾d., 12¾d., and 1s. 4¾d., all 90 per cent. under price.

Numerous other Bargains. A Call will oblige. Circular on application.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS. HOLBORN BARS, E.C.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH!

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM PREMATURE DECAY.

AND TEETH OF A PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

If you have never tried

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,

Do so at once,

And you will never use any other preparation for the Teeth.

If your Chemist or Perfumer does not keep it, you will greatly oblige by forwarding his Name and Address, with 18 stamps, to

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

93, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON,

And you will receive, prepaid, a Pot by return of Post.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s TOILET AND NURSERY POWDER; CELEBRATED FOR ITS PURITY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s BRILLIANTINE FOR THE HAIR.

NEWLY ERECTED.
MOST COMPLETE.

In connection with the London Bridge Baths.

ENTRANCE FOR LADIES:
7, COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.

ENTRANCE FOR GENTLEMEN:
44, HIGH-ST., WHITECHAPEL

NINE to SIX 2s. 6d. AFTER SIX 1s. 6d.

Open all day for Ladies, as also for Gentlemen.

Just published, Price 1d., post-free 1½d., "The Turkish Bath in Health and Disease."

THE ALDGATE TURKISH BATHS

HIGH CLASS

THERE IS NO SHERRY TO BE HAD Superior to GOODWIN and COMPANY'S BLENHEIM SHERRY at 27s. 6d. per dozen, Also their Celebrated LAURAUSA LUDON CLARET, In Burgundy Bottles at 24s. per dozen. Guarranteed a Pure Vintaged Wine.

For other Wines and Spirits, see their Price List, which will be forwarded, post-free, on application to

GOODWIN AND COMPANY,
4, BLENHEIM STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

כשר WINES.

ר׳ משה וידאל נאקיט

A. LOPES DIAS and CO, Wholesale and Retail Wine Merchants, 47, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, W.C., have the honour to inform the Jewish community that their excellent כשר Wines of Vidal-Naquet Fils and Cie., are delivered at equal and even lower prices than those of houses not having the Speciality כשר.

Claret Saint Georges and Langlade, 18s. 21s., 24s.; Muscat de Lunel and de Frontignan 42s.; Madeira, 36s. and 42s.; Port Wines, Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, &c Price list sent on application.

References: Chief Rabbi of France, the Grand Rabbis of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, Chief Rabbi of Belgium, Algiers, &c.

Country orders promptly executed

H. BARTON, Butcher to the Jewish Community.
101, St. James'-street, BRIGHTON.

על פסח

כשר כשר כשר

118, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.

Established 1818.

HENRY S. CRAWFORD, by request and permission, SUPPLIES for the especial use of the Jewish Community ALL KINDS of FOREIGN, COLONIAL and HOME PRODUCE of the BEST and PUREST kinds only, viz.:—

Tea	Spanish Olives
Coffee	French ,,
Refined Sugar	Sublime Olive Oil
West India do.	Olive Oil for Fish
Spices	Wax & Sperm Candles, &c.
Sago	Raisins
Tapioca	Currants
Rice	Muscatels
Corn Flour	Figs
Arrowroot	Dates
Lemons	Honey
Oranges	Ditto in Comb
Eggs	Preserved Fruits, &c. &c.
	Cheeses.

Spanish, Portugal, Rhine, French and Hungarian Wines, also Cognac Brandies and all other Spirits and Liqueurs.

On the principle of Cash Payment.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch. Jewish assistance is engaged expressly. A separate department.

JUDAH GREEN, "Blue Anchor," Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, begs to return his sincere THANKS to his numerous customers for their kind patronage for the past 27 years, and wishes to inform them that he is again prepared to SUPPLY them with the Finest Kosher RUM, BRANDY, WINES, SHRUB and CORDIALS of every description manufactured.

כשר WINES.

IMPORTED Direct from the Midi and Cote d'Or, particularly the Muscat Frantignac and Muscat Lunel, which have 42 degrees spirit proof according to the test of the Custom' Laboratory; also fine claret, 24s. per dozen, Burgundy, &c., at L. JAMISON and SONS, 85 (late 55) Mansell-street Goodman's-fields, E.

N.B.—Country orders promptly executed

MILLINERY, 348, CITY ROAD.—Miss LEWIS and Madame LEWIS beg to inform their friends and the public that they have some French novelties, to which they invite their attention. Ladies' own materials made up.

WANTED, for a young gentleman, aged 17, BOARD and LODGING in a respectable Jewish family in West Central district. Terms must be moderate. Address, full particulars, W. B., care of Goodwin and Co., 4, Blenheim-street, Bond-street, W.

WANTED, a Jewish DAILY GOVERNESS, to take the entire charge of three children. Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 11, Bedford-place, Russell Square.

WANTED, by a widow lady and maid, comfortable APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, with attendance, between Westbourne Grove and Notting Hill. Address, with terms and particulars, P. C., 334, Albany-road, Camberwell, S.E.

SURGEON MOHEL.

MR. WALTER L. PHILLIPS, of 62, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C., begs to intimate to his friends and others, that after many years practice as Registered Mohel, he has undergone a thorough examination as Surgeon Mohel, and now undertakes any case, irrespective of age or distance. By permission a copy of certificate is appended: I certify that Mr. Walter L. Phillips is fully instructed surgically, in the special operation of circumcision, and have great pleasure in testifying to his skill and dexterity which I witnessed on several occasions. Henry Samuels, M.R.C.S.L.

N.B. All letters receive immediate attention. The profession skilfully taught in a few days.

MR. LOUIS EMANUEL (Assoc. R.A.M.), Choir Master at the Bayswater Synagogue, late Conductor of the Philharmonic and Choral Societies, and the Musical Re-unions of the Viceroy and the Lieut. Govr. of Bengal at Calcutta. Sir Julius Benedict writing to Mr. Emanuel says: "I know few, if any, who by proficiency in both branches on the Piano, or by sound knowledge of the Theory of Music, would reach your excellency in both branches of the Art."—Terms for lessons, or as Pianist, Accompagnateur at Soirées, Musicales.—77, Warwick-road, Maida Vale, W.

DR. HASSALL'S FOOD for INFANTS CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Dr. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., recommends this as the best and most nourishing of all Infants' and Invalids' Foods which have hitherto been brought before the public. It contains every requisite for the full and healthy support and development of the body, and is, to a considerable extent, self digestive. Recommended by the *Lancet* and Medical Faculty, &c. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s., 15s., and 28s. each.

Manufacturers: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds. A short treatise by Arthur Hassall, M.D. Lond., on the "Alimentation of Infants, Children and Invalids" sent POST FREE on application.

TEA at Imported Prices, supplied in original Packages ONLY, in Boxes 20lb. -Half Chests, 50lb.—Chests, 100lb. each.
WALTER JOSEPHS & CO.,
10, Union-court, Old Broad-street,
March, 1876.
Samples sent free of charge.

PHOTOGRAPH OF JERUSALEM.

MESSRS. WUNDERLICH and CO., of 91, London Wall, E.C., have just Published a Splendid Photograph of the HOLY CITY, taken from a model. This being the only publication of the entire city and surrounding neighbourhood ever offered to the public, the Publishers have great pleasure in offering it at the low price of 12s. 6d., inclusive of key, designating every monument and place of importance of old and modern Jerusalem. The Photograph measures 15 by 9, and is mounted on card board 24 by 19, and will be sent to all parts of the world on receipt of P.O.O. for 12s. 6d., payable to Wunderlich and Co., London. Agents wanted everywhere.

על פסח

By permission of the Ecclesiastical Chief of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.

MRS. MESQUITA, 5, St. Mark-street, late 3, Alie-place, Goodman's Fields, returns THANKS for former favours, and begs to state that she will use her best endeavours to SUPPLY the BEST GOODS for the PASSOVER HOLYDAYS at the lowest prices, as she has hitherto done. Mrs M. has in stock Grocery, Cheese, Butter, Oil, Vinegar, &c., and every necessary article for Passover use.—Country orders punctually attended to.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

ONE of the SIGHTS of London is the GRAND VAULTS of the NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY (Limited), 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C. Open daily to the Public. Here the Burglar is defied, Fire annihilated and Security attained.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES.

H. I. LYON,
12, STORE STREET,
BEDFORD SQUARE,
W.C.

With THANKS for past and continued FAVOURS.

By permission of the Ecclesiastical Board.

J. MENDELSON, Windmill-street, Tottenham Court-road, begs to tender his grateful acknowledgments of the very liberal support hitherto enjoyed, and takes this opportunity to solicit his numerous customers and the public generally to favour him with their ORDERS for PASSOVER as early as possible, so as again to ensure that prompt attendance for which he has been so long noted.—N.B. Country orders promptly attended to.

Authorised by the Ecclesiastical Authorities
JOSEPH RAPHAEL,
Howard's Hotel, Duke's-place, Aldgate.

OWING to many Spurious Articles sold by persons in the Wine and Spirit trade during the week of PASSOVER, J. R. thinks it his duty, for the benefit of the Jewish public, to inform them that he has every article of First Class Quality, including Rums, Shrubs, Cordials, Wines, of the finest brands, &c., &c.

J. R. cautions the public against purchasing articles unless each bottle has the labels with the name and address and bottles sealed.

JOSEPH RAPHAEL,
Howard's Hotel, Duke's-place, Aldgate.
It is particularly requested that all orders be FULLY ADDRESSED.

על פסח—By permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities

If you want the GENUINE article go to

PHILLIP RAPHAEL, St. James's Tavern, 33, Duke-street, Aldgate, who supplies

Spirits, Cordials, Rum, Shrub, Raspberry, Ginger and Cherry; Brandy, Rhenish and Muscatel Wines, &c., of the best quality, at the lowest prices.

P. R. hopes by the satisfaction he gave to those who favoured him with their orders last last year to ensure their present support.

N.B. Please notice address, as many orders were wrongly addressed last year. Country orders punctually attended to.

By permission of the Ecclesiastical Board.
JOSEPH'S CELEBRATED CORDIALS.
Established 100 years.

ISRAEL ISAACS (late Joseph's), Sam's Coffee House, St. James's-place, Aldgate, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general that RUM, SHRUB and CORDIALS of every description, with foreign WINES for the ensuing Passover, can be obtained on the lowest terms possible.

The following list of articles may be had, and all of the best quality, for which the establishment stands unrivalled for a century past: Rum, Shrub, Raspberry, Ginger Cordial and Ginger Brandy, Hock Aniseed, Cloves, Noyeau, Brandy, Kosher Wines (Red and White), Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Vinegar, &c., &c.

Please send early orders to ensure prompt delivery. Observe the address, as some orders were wrongly directed last year.—I. Isaacs, (late Joseph's), Sam's Coffee House, 9, Kingstreet, Aldgate.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
By Permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities.
L. A. BRITTON AND SONS.

NOTICE for PASSOVER.—Oil and Italian, Butter and Cheese Warehouse, 27, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C. Dutch and English Cucumbers and Spanish Olives always on hand.—L. A. BRITTON and SONS, in returning thanks for the liberal support they have received, beg to inform those who have already favoured them with their patronage and the public generally that they can be supplied with every article in their business, as usual, for the forthcoming Passover, and have further to solicit those friends who may favour them with orders to forward them as early as possible, to ensure delivery in due time. Shipping and Country orders punctually attended to. Sole City Agents for Abraham's (late Simon's) Worsht, Beef and Tongues.

Carts to all parts of London and suburbs daily.

N.B.—Agents for Joseph's and Raphael's Rum, Shrub, Cordials and כשר Wines. Smoked Salmon cured, warranted to keep in any climate.

סדר הגדה של פסח

Uniform Edition of the Service for First Nights of Passover. With a new translation of the entire Service, accompanied by copious notes, the דינים, laws relating to the Festival, &c.

This is the only Edition containing the translation of the entire Service, including the חד גדיא.

Please note the address—34, ALFRED-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, and 7, Duke-street, Aldgate.

VALLENTINES' COPYRIGHT WORKS.

SELICHOTH, Propitiatory Prayers and also the Prayers for יום כפור קטן (Minor Day of Atonement). Translated by Dr. D Asher, to which is added the whole of the Morning Service complete. Price 5s. unbound, with table of all the Fasts for next 25 years.

FESTIVAL PRAYERS, with translation by the late Rev. D. A. DE SOLA, and table of Holidays for 25 years ensuing.—Price 30s. unbound.

PENTATEUCH.—Revised Edition, with the whole of the Prayers for Sabbath, commencing Friday afternoon and ending with Saturday afternoon; also tables showing the time for the commencement of Sabbath, Sedrahs and Haftorahs for next 20 years and the tonic accents set to music.—Price 26s., unbound.

DAILY PRAYERS—With new translation by the Rev. A. P. MENDES, and a Compendium of Dinim, &c.—Price 6s., unbound.

*** The above are all pocket Editions, and the Prayers are arranged in regular order, so that there is no necessity to turn from page to page to find the prayers.

ON SALE, Price 6d., VALLENTINES' CALENDAR for 5636-37 (1876-75), containing the only authorised tables of the time of night for every town in the United Kingdom, with other interesting information.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE for April. Now ready, price 2s. 6d.

Mr. JOHN DANGERFIELD contributes to the NEW QUARTERLY for April a complete NOVELETTE; and Mr. PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON a complete STORY.

Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN contributes an Article upon LUCRETIUS and MODERN MATERIALISM; and the Hon. W. H. DRUMMOND a Paper, entitled "INCIDENTS of AFRICAN TRAVEL."

Dr. FRANZ HUEFFER is the Author of a Paper upon the TROUBADOURS.

Mr. OSWALD CRAWFURD writes upon ANCIENT and MEDIÆVAL MUSIC; and Mr. TURNER upon ARTEMUS WARD and the HUMOURISTS OF AMERICA.

The EDITOR contributes the usual Quarterly Paper, entitled "CURRENT LITERATURE and CURRENT CRITICISM."

London: WARD, LOCK and TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

THE LADIES' TREASURY. A Household Magazine of Literature, Education and Fashion. 6d. Monthly, by post 7d.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

Nemesis. By the Author of "St. Elmo."	My Lady Help, and what she Taught Me. By Mrs. Warren.
A State Council in Western Africa. (Illustrated).	Conv'rsational French Parisian Gossip.
Shirley Hibberd's System of Fruit Culture. (Illust.).	Fashions. Lessons. Dressmaking, Hair Dressing, &c.
The Artist Lover.	The Useful Book—Cookery.
The Adriatic and the Apennines.	Chess. Pastimes.
Casting Shot in Woolwich Arsenal. (Illustrated).	Double Acrostic. Needlework. On Dits. Correspondents' Page

A LARGE COLOURED FASHION PLATE: Home Dress; Reception Toilette. DESIGN IN CREWEL WORK FOR FLOWER-POT SCREEN. DESIGN FOR LACE.

FASHIONS ENGRAVINGS:—Promenade Costume—Home Reception Dress—Costume in Myrtle-Green Silk and Damassé—Coquette Hat—Hat Merveilleuse—Hat of Grey Felt—Child's Sleeveless Costume—Child's Paletot—Sleveless Vest for Evening Wear.

The JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH Parts of the "LADIES' TREASURY" are still on sale; price 6d. each; by post 7d.

London: BEMROSE and SONS, 10, Paternoster Buildings.

On April 19, in 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth,

THE ANTIQUITIES of ISRAEL. By HEINRICH EWALD, late Professor of the University of Göttingen. Translated from the German by HENRY SHAEN SOLLY, M.A.

London: LONGMANS and CO.

JUDAISM SURVEYED: Being a Sketch of the Rise and Development of Judaism from Moses to our days. By Dr. A. BENISCH. In a series of Five Lectures, delivered in St. George's Hall by Dr. A. Benisch.

Office of the Jewish Chronicle. Price 5s., and will be forwarded, per post, on receipt of postage stamps for the amount named.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Dr Benisch's Lectures will be read with profit not only by his co religionists but by Christians. . . . While differing from some interpretations of the Old Testament advanced in these lectures, we recommend them to the perusal of all who feel an interest in the great question of religion. They proceed from an earnest, conscientious and learned Israelite."—*Athenæum*

"The history of Judaism involves an insight into the rise and progress of Christianity, and for this reason alone a literary production, which is the first of its kind in our country, must of necessity command attention, and the more so since the little work under notice emanates from an accomplished scholar."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"These valuable lectures are calculated to supply a very important deficiency in popular knowledge—one which, though patent enough to thoughtful minds, is as yet but insufficiently recognized. . . . The views of such a writer on the future of Judaism will present many points of attraction to the thoughtful at a time when the troubled state of Christendom is evident alike to friend and foe."—*Echo*.

"The lecturer is well versed in his subject and has presented it in a very instructive light to Christian readers, who may perhaps find they understand the relations of Judaism and Christianity better for his guidance."—*Inquirer*.

"Dr. Benisch has treated his subject in a masterly style, devoid alike of pedantry and prejudice. . . . It is at least worth careful reading—all the more so because it is rather a fair exposition of the general Jewish doctrine than a mere catalogue of events. As such, it is a book which may be read with profit and instruction both by Jews and Gentiles."—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*.

סדר הגדה של פסח

ANN ABRAHAMS and SON'S (53, St. Mary Axe), NEW ILLUSTRATED Hebrew and English Edition of the HAGODAH for the FIRST TWO NIGHTS OF PASSOVER. Neatly bound in cloth, 1s. 6d., also an edition at 1s. 3d. and 1s. The only English edition with illustrations. Post free, 2d. extra.

SEWING MACHINES of every Description Taught Free to all at any of the Company's Offices.

S. DAVIS and CO. have gained reputation by supplying every description of machines at half the price of other manufacturers.

We caution the public against high prices or premium for easy terms.

Note prices for our one-year system, without extra charge.

Five per cent. discount for cash.

Singer's, on stand, complete, 70s.	2s. 6d. Weekly
Wheeler and Wilson's, 65s.	
Thomas's, 55s.	
Howe's, 60s.	
Willcox and Gibbs', 60s.	
Hand Machines from 20s. Others equally cheap	
Davis's Period, £5 10s.	2s. 6d. Weekly
Davis's Family Medium, or No. 2, £6 10s.	
Davis's B Machines, £6 10s.	
Davis's Universals are the best	
Davis's C's for heavy work, not to be surpassed	

One month's free trial allowed and three years' guarantee.

Machines of any make repaired while waiting, or exchanged at either of our establishments. We supply, at wholesale prices, Fittings, &c. Steel Screws, 3d. a dozen. Needles, 10d. a dozen. Shuttles, 2s. 6d. each.

S. DAVIS and CO.,
125, Tottenham court-road, near Euston-road
8, Hackney-road, near Shoreditch;
Period House, Borough, near St. George's Church.
Chief Office in England,
15, Blackman street, London, S.E.

DUKE-STREET.—The LEASE and FIXTURES of an 8 Roomed House to be DISPOSED OF.—For particulars enquire 15, Duke-street, Aldgate.

TO Pawnbrokers and Salesmen.—LEASE to be DISPOSED of. Premises in a principal city thoroughfare; well fitted shop; large house, back and front entrance; suitable for a Pawnbroker or advertiser would join a party in starting such a business. Rental low. Address Trusty, care of Pearman, Carpenter, Spital-yard, Bishopsgate.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY have BUSINESS PREMISES to LET, in Piccadilly, Bond street, Vigo-street, Regent-street, Oxford-street, Strand, Westbourne-grove, &c. Terms at their offices, 31 and 32 St. James's street, S.W.

KELLY & CO., HARMONIUM MAKERS

(MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY.)

בעל מלאכה להמלכה ת'

11, CHARLES STREET, BERNER'S STREET, LONDON, W.

KELLY'S HARMONIUM, are the "ONLY INSTRUMENTS" of ENGLISH MANUFACTURE that gained "ANY AWARD" at the PARIS and DUBLIN EXHIBITIONS

A Liberal Discount for School or Teaching purposes.

⁂ A large quantity of Second Hand Pianos at all times very cheap. New Pianos (Warranted) from 19 Guineas.

Established nearly half a century. The cheapest house in the trade for מחזורים חומשים תפלות וכו'

ANN ABRAHAM and SON, HEBREW BOOKSELLERS, Printers, and Publishers, 35, St. Mary Axe, City.

מחזורים.—FESTIVAL PRAYERS. A newly revised portable edition, bound in embossed leather gilt edges, 36s.

חומשים.—PENTATEUCH. The latest editons with Haphthorahs, Sabbath Services and Commentaries, bound in embossed leather, gilt edges, 36s.

תפלות.—DAILY PRAYERS. Newly revised, edition containing prayers for all occasions, דינים &c.. bound. from 5s. 6d. Also a cheaper edition.

The above works are in Hebrew and English and may be in elaborate bindings suitable for birthday and wedding presents Silks, Woollen, and Lama Talisim, and other requisites for devotional and school use. Merchants and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Ann Abrahams and Son, Hebrew Book sellers, Printers and Publishers, 35, St. Mary Axe.

ABRAHAMS' JEWISH ALMANAC AND COMMUNAL CALENDAR (לוח) for two years, 5636—5637. An entirely new compilation, and the most correct Calendar ever issued. It surpasses any Hebrew and English Almanac ever published. Price 6d. post free 6½d.

Abraham's Original Interlineary Prayer Book as used in families, schools, &c. An easy method for self-instruction in translating the Prayers. Strongly bound, 5s. 6d.

PASSOVER COOKERY.

Important to Young Housekeepers.

Price 3s., post-free, 3s. 3d., 8vo. cloth bound

AN EASY and ECONOMICAL BOOK of JEWISH COOKERY. By Mrs. J. Atrutel. Dedicated by permission of the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild.

To be had only of Mr. P. Vallentine, Publisher, 34, Alfred-street, Bedford-square. W.C.

L. ADOLPHUS. TAILOR HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER OUTFITTER,

L. ADOLPHUS. 74, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THREE GOLD MEDALS!

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER

Has had the above extraordinary award for its superiority over every other Baking Powder, and is used by thousands for making bread, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d., 1s, 2s. 6d., and 5s. patent boxes, by all Grocers. Schools, families, and hotels should purchase the 2s. 6d. and 5s. size, as there is a considerable saving.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS & CHINA STORES, 173, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON.

The largest selection of English, French and Bohemian Glass and China of the best manufactories and the most novel designs. Viz.: Vases, Figures, Lustres, Table Glass, Tea and Dinner Ware, Desert and Toilet Sets. All goods marked in plain figures, very low prices. Handsome Dinner Sets from £3 15s per set of 115 peices. Crests and Monograms extra.

MIDDLESEX FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED.

27, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER BRANCH: 3, Bond Street.

The Premium income of this Company is RAPIDLY INCREASING. Fire Insurances at Home and Abroad accepted at rates equivalent to the risks.

בעיני החברה הזאת גם יהודים גם גוים שווים.

Responsible AGENTS REQUIRED in London and the Provinces.

FREDERICK R. HAROLD, Manager.

ONE MILLION STERLING has been paid as COMPENSATION for DEATH and INJURIES caused by ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, by the RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY, Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman. Offices: 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

יין כשר לפסח

J. SPIRA, of 9, Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, London, E., and 11, St. Thomas'-place, Stanley-street, Manchester, Importer of Continental כשר Wines, begs to call the attention of the Jewish public that he has in STOCK the very Finest כשר WINES for פסח ה"ב"ע"ל: Muscat Lunel, 42s. per doz.; Red Wine, 36s.; Hock, 36s.; Claret, 24s.; כשר Cognac, 66s.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

NEW PASSOVER CAKE ASSOCIATION 3, 4, and 5, Meeting House Yard, Gravel Lane, Houndsditch.

JONAS and ABRAHAMS, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage that they have hitherto received, have also to inform the public, that although Meeting House Yard has been hoarded in by the Metropolitan Railway, they are still manufacturing at the above address. Nearest route to manufactory, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, street adjoining Defries' establishment.

על פסח

By Permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

J. BONN, COOK & CONFECTIONER, No. 2, Wentworth street (a few doors from Middlesex-street) and Sandy's-row, Spitalfields, Breakfasts, Wedding Dinners, Balls and Suppers supplied in the first of style and on the shortest notice, for which Mr. J. B. has had great praise for the manner in which he has served all entertainments. All kinds of French and German pastry and confectionery manufactured at his own premises. Ices, Jellies and Blancmanges. Plate, china glass and rout seats lent on hire. Please observe the address.

על פסח

MRS. S. SILVER and SON, COOKS and CONFECTIONERS, 39, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.—All kinds of French Italian and German Pastry and Confectionary. Wedding Dinners, Breakfasts, Balls, and Dejeuners; and parties supplied in the first class Foreign or English style. Ices, Jellies, or Blancmanges On all public occasions weddings and private parties, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed at the manner in which Mrs. S. and Son, have served the entertainments. All kinds of Confectionary and Cakes manufactured on Mrs. Silver and Son's own premises.—None to equal them.

D. J. COHEN, Son and Successor of the late J. Cohen, formerly of 33, Carey-Street, Lincoln's Inn, and Great Nephew of Messrs. Hyams and Jacobs, late of Denmark-court, Strand, BUILDER, PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, HOUSE DECORATOR.

53, Drury Lane.

Established over a Hundred Years. Contractor for all kinds of Repairs.

M. A. ALOOF. QUADRILLE BAND OFFICES. 221, Essex-road Canonbury, and 40, Spencer-terrace, Ramsgate.

M. JOSEPH, FISHMONGER, 101, Middlesex Street, Whitechapel, is PREPARED to PROVIDE BREAKFASTS, Suppers, &c., in a variety of style, on the shortest notice. Mr. Joseph has received flattering marks of satisfaction from numerous patrons, and he will endeavour to merit a continuance of the same. Country orders supplied.

Fried and Stewed Fish, Fine Smoked Salmon and best English and Dutch Cucumbers. Fine new Anchovies.

Mr. Joseph has just received a consignment of fine SPANISH OLIVES, which he is enabled to offer at the most reasonable prices. The only establishment where genuine Spanish Olives can be obtained.

HEDGES AND BUTLER

invite attention to the following

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Good Sherry, Pale or Gold, 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s. per doz.
Very Choice Sherry 48s., 54s., 60s., 72s. per doz.
Port from first-class Shippers } 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s. per doz.
Good Claret 14s., 18s., 20s., 24s. per doz.
Choice Dessert Clarets, 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s. per doz.
Sparkling Champagne, 36s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 78s. per doz.
Hock and Moselle, 24s., 30s., 36s, 42s., 48s., 60s. per doz.

Old Pale Brandy, 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s. per do.
Fine Old Irish and Scotch Whisky, 42s., 48s per doz.

WINES IN WOOD.

	Galn.	Octave.	Qtr. Csk.	Hhd.
Pale Sherry...	9s. 6d.	£6 5 0	£12 0 0	£23 10 0
Good Sherry	11s 6d.	8 0 0	15 10 0	30 10 0
Choice Sherry	17s. 6d.	11 10 0	22 10 0	44 10 0
Old Sherry...	23s. 6d.	14 15 0	29 0 0	57 0 0
Good Port ...	11s. 6d.	8 15 0	17 0 0	33 10 0
Fine Port ...	14s. 6d.	10 5 0	20 0 0	39 0 0
Old Port ...	20s. 6d.	13 15 0	27 0 0	53 0 0

Old Pale Brandy, 21s., 24s., 30s. 36s. per Imperial Gallon.

On receipt of a Post Office Order or Reference any quantity will be forwarded immediately by

HEDGES AND BUTLER,

LONDON: 155, REGENT STREET, W.; also 30 & 74, KING'S ROAD, BRIGHTON

Originally Established A.D. 1667.

PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

5½, PALL MALL, S.W., and 66, MARK LANE, E.C., LONDON.

Port.—Fine Matured Wood Wines, 24s., 30s., 36s., per dozen, upwards.
„ Old bottled, from 42s., upwards, according to age and vintage.
(For charitable purposes and Hospitals only, Messrs. P. and S. sell a pure Port Wine of their own importation, at 18s. per dozen. This is strictly for charitable purposes.)
Sherry.—Natural Wine, unfortified, 18s. per dozen.
„ Gold or Pale, 20s., 24s., 28s., 30s., per dozen.
„ Ditto, ditto, dry or rich, 30s. to 36s., per dozen.
„ Montilla, 42s.; Manzanilla and Amontillado, 44s., 48s., 60s. per dozen. Fine and older Wines at various prices.
Clarets, 16s., 18s., 21s., 24s.; Cantenac, 26s.; Leoville, 44s., &c., &c.
Champagnes.—"Lamonte et Cie" dry and extra dry, 34s. per dozen.
„ "Daumal et Fils" Carte Blanche, 66s. per dozen.
„ Our "Special Reserve," the finest dry wine procurable, 80s. per dozen
Pale Brandy, 48s. 54s., 60s.; Very old, 66s, 72s., per dozen; Whisky, Scotch or Irish, 42s. 48s
Madeiras, Hocks, Moselles, Sauternes in great variety.

A reduction of 10 per cent. off Sherries and Ports when taken by the Qr. Cask or Hogshead.

Wholesale and Export orders and contracts to be sent to their city address 66, Mark Lane. Price lists sent on application.

IMPORTANT INVENTION!

FOR INLAYING DOORS, DADOS FURNITURE, ETC., WITH REAL WOOD BY MACHINERY.

CHEAPER THAN PAINTING.

HOWARD AND SONS. PATENTEES, 25, 26, & 27, BERNERS STREET

ALBERT COHEN, TAILOR & PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKER, has the newest Spring Goods now ready for inspection.

ALBERT COHEN, 52, Mortimer Street, Great Portland Street, W. (Near the Central Synagogue).

כשר כשר כשר

By permission of the Chief Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Adler.

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH AND VIENNA BAKERY, 23, Church Street, Essex Road, Islington, N.

Is now OPENED as a כשר (Kosher) Jewish Bakery, for the manufacture of all kinds of English, French and German Bread (Challahs חלה), Cakes and Pastry.

All communications to be addressed to L. JONAS as above.

WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD and Co. Baker-street, and George-street, Portman-square, W., SUPPLY Jewish WEDDING DINNERS, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertainment by contract, in town or country, in first class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons and superintended by them personally. Everything supplied is of the very best quality, and all the Plate, China, Glass, and decorations are of the modern description.—A Jewish Cook employed.

SALMON ODY & Co.'s. PATENT TRUSS, In use for the past Seventy Years, the most effective and easiest to wear Price List, with directions, post free. N.B. Ladies' Abdominal Belts, Elastic Stockings, &c. 292, Strand, London (opposite Surrey-st.) Established 1806.

MACHINE SEWING COTTON.

ALEXANDER'S SUN" BEST SOFT SIX CORD, unsurpassed for strength, finish and freedom from knots.

ALEXANDER'S "SUN" BEST GLACÉ, specially recommended for its softness of finish, strength and smoothness.

ALEXANDER'S "STAR THE CHEAPEST SOFT BASTING COTTON MADE.

London Warehouse: 9, BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PIANOFORTES.—Save 50 per cent. CASSINI Elegant 30 guinea drawing-room Cottage, in rich Italian Walnut, Octaves, Registered Keys, Repetition Touch, brilliant Full Tone, and every modern improvement. Are equal to those charged 48 to 50 guineas by the West End houses. Warranted, and packed free. Catalogues free.—H. T. Cassini, 319, Goswell-road, Islington, N.

WILLIAM WASSERZUG'S PIANO COMPOSITIONS. VALSE DU PRINTEMPS (New Edition) and TARANTELLE, each 2s. nett. Weekes and Co., Hanover-street; also at Kelley's 68, Westbourne-grove.

"Tarantelle pour Piano par William Wasserzug is brilliant, lively and inspiriting."—Graphic.

"It is a most brilliant and clever composition full of pleasing change."—Public Opinion.

HERR WILLIAM WASSERZUG, of the Leipsic Conservatorium and pupil of the celebrated Professor Moschelles, continues to GIVE LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE, Harmony and Singing. Having removed to Bayswater he is open for Musical Engagements nearly every morning at his own residence or at schools. For terms and particulars, address William Wasserzug, 68, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

London: Printed and Published by Asher I. Myers for the Proprietors, at their Offices, 43 Finsbury Square. Friday, March 31, 1876.